

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE TWO CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 164

LAST EDITION

RULES OF 1853 TO BE THE BASIS FOR CONVENTION

Committee Expects to Have List
in Print for Action Monday
by Delegates to Revise Mass-
achusetts Constitution

If the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention adopts on Monday the report of its committee, the proceedings of that body will be governed by rules based upon those in operation at the convention of 1853 with such additions as later parliamentary development have made advisable.

This forenoon's session of the committee was occupied with hearing statements from the subcommittees which had been appointed to put into shape the various rules. It is the hope of the committee to have them in print for presentation to the convention when it meets at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The rules and orders of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853 cover five large and closely printed pages. They are under the heads of the president, of absence of president, of members, of reconsideration of monitors, of petitions, of memorials, etc., of quorum, and of committees, reports and resolutions. There are 17 different rules under the first head, nearly all of which merely specify the duties which are incumbent upon every presiding officer under parliamentary law. One interesting exception, however, is the rule that votes shall be by roll call if one-fifth of the members so require. This is the same proportion as now in the Senate, but in the House, only 30 of the 240 members need support a request in order to secure the calling of the roll.

Another peculiarity of the rules of 1853 is that members who enter the hall after the calling of the roll is finished shall be allowed to vote, whereas the House practice is to allow such members to vote, provided the chair has not announced the result of the roll call. Under this head, the convention of 1853 also fixed the order of precedence of motions, the form of the previous question and the order of voting upon ordering the previous question.

Regulations of members in 1853 were strict. Every member who failed to appear within the first six days must be "held to render the reason of such neglect." No member should be absent over two days without consent of the convention and leave was not operative unless within five days. Most of the rules were the same as present general or legislative practice. A quorum was 100, but the act requires a majority, or 61, for a quorum of this convention.

State House officials do not believe there is much sentiment among the delegates to postpone the Convention until after the war, as proposed by Congressman Samuel E. Winslow.

(continued on page 11, column four)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

During the past 24 hours the British forces in the now famous Wytschaete-Messines sector of the western front have been engaged in consolidating their gains, and opening up communications for guns and men across the devastated tract of country, out of which the Germans were literally blown in the early hours of Thursday morning. Sir Douglas Haig's report indicates that the work is now complete, for all practical purposes.

German counterattacks, southeast and northwest of Oostavere, have been repulsed by the British infantry, or broken up by artillery fire; whilst the number of prisoners taken now amounts to \$400, and more than 20 guns have already been collected.

The long official report of the great battle which has now been issued shows that it was carried out by the British forces with almost clockwork precision, positions being gained, one by one, "in almost exact accordance with the timetable previously arranged." This is all the more remarkable when the fact is taken into consideration that secrecy was impossible, as the Germans, from their unique observation post on the top of the Messines Ridge, could note every detail of the British preparation. They were, therefore, fully prepared for the attack, and had been steadily strengthening their positions and moving up reinforcements for some time past. As the official statement declares, "the battle became a gauge of ability of the German troops to stop our advance under conditions as favorable to them as any army can ever hope for, with every advantage of ground and preparation and with the knowledge that an attack was impending."

Heavy fighting continues in the French sector, in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, where German attacks have again, according to Paris, been checked by French fire.

There is no news of importance from the remaining war theaters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman today signed the bill incorporating the city of Glen Cove, Nassau County.

A. J. BALFOUR REACHES BRITAIN

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, reached a British port today, returning from his special mission to the United States.

Mr. Balfour left for England by the steamer Olympic, on which vessel he reached Halifax, N. S., when he sailed from Britain for the United States.

BOTH ARMY AND NAVY TO BE DRY

Prohibition Feature of Selective
Draft Law Held to Apply to
All Military Forces of the
United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An opinion by Attorney-General Gregory holds that the prohibition provisions of the new army law are equally applicable to the Navy and Marine Corps, on land or sea, and commanding officers in the Navy have been so notified by Secretary Daniels.

The law forbids the sale or possession of liquor at military posts for beverage purposes, and makes it unlawful to sell intoxicants to any officer, soldier, or sailor in uniform.

The Attorney-General's decision means that the Government will enforce the law as applicable to every branch of the Federal military and naval service, and to National Guardsmen and others in the Federal service. The decision says:

"This department has administratively construed the provision in question as covering the entire military establishment of the United States, including the Navy and the Marine Corps."

Section 12 of the Selective Draft Act, which is thus declared to be applicable to the sea forces of the United States, as well as those who fight on land, follows:

"That the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the Army is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable. Provided, that no person, corporation, partnership or association shall sell, supply or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment camp, fort, post of office or enlisted men's club which is being at the time used for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes."

"It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or any member of a military force while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder, shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or both."

BEILISS CASE
REVIVED AT KIEV

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—An interesting result of the appointment of M. Bolderoff to the position of chief magistrate at Kiev is to be the reopening of the famous "ritual murder case" which attracted so much attention some three and a half years ago.

M. Bolderoff was the solicitor who so ably defended the accused Jew, Mendel Beiliiss, and now the Ministry of Justice has issued an instruction to the prosecuting officer at Kiev to reopen the whole matter. All officials under the old régime who were involved in the prosecutions, including Beiliiss himself, the prison officers and gendarmes who arrested him, the prosecutor, the witnesses and the jailers are ordered to appear before a special commission.

The communication further states that papers have been discovered which prove, beyond dispute, that the whole case against Beiliiss was manufactured, and was part of the elaborate policy of persecution of the Jews adopted by the former régime.

The story of the case is well known. Mendel Beiliiss, a Jew workman of Kiev, was formally charged in November, 1913, with the ritual murder of a boy named Yushinsky. The murder had been committed over two years before, and Beiliiss had lain in prison for over a year without trial. When the trial actually took place, the witnesses for the prosecution broke down badly under cross-examination, and there was never much doubt as to the final result of the trial, in spite of the tremendous efforts which were put forward by the notorious Black Hand to secure a conviction. The evidence offered to prove the existence of ritual murder was generally admitted to be little short of ludicrous.

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GRAND LODGE BICENTENARY

Masons of England Organized in
London 200 Years Ago and
Anniversary Will Be Celebrated at Temple in Boston

Arrangements are being completed for the observance of the bicentenary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, on next Wednesday afternoon and Masons are preparing to come to Boston from all parts of the State for the occasion which is to be made memorable because of its significance to all members of the craft.

Union Lodge of Dorchester is also preparing to celebrate the bicentenary of Masonry and its own one hundred and twenty-first anniversary as well. Other "Blue" lodges of Massachusetts are planning to make some allusion to this memorable date in Free Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is to commemorate the bicentenary of regularly organized English Masonry upon which Masonry in the United States and Canada is founded at its regular quarterly communication which is to be opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by Most Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, Grand Master.

As the membership of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts approaches 70 it is anticipated that a large number of distinguished members of the fraternity will be in Boston to celebrate the occasion. The special communication will be held in Corinthian Hall, Masonic Temple.

On the occasion of the communication a commemorative address is to be delivered by Most Worshipful Charles T. Gallagher, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Fraternal greetings will be extended to the members of the fraternity in Massachusetts from the Grand Lodge and all the craft in England by Very Worshipful Canon F. J. Foakes-Jackson, D. D., Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England.

The committee in charge of the Grand Lodge celebration of the English Masonic bicentenary is composed of Most Worshipful Charles T. Gallagher, Past Grand Master; Worshipful Brother Chester C. Whitney, Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, the oldest chartered lodge in America. It is asserted, and Worshipful Brother Walter Bradley Tripp, Worshipful Master of Euclid Lodge, the youngest chartered lodge in Massachusetts.

Masonic history says that on June 24, 1717, at the Goose Gridiron Tavern, in London, the Grand Lodge of England was formed. Its influence was extended to this country where the craft were then located in considerable numbers, the brethren meeting in Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, S. C., and elsewhere until 1733 when Right Worshipful Brother Henry Price was made Provincial Grand Master for North America by Lord Montague, the Grand Master of England. This was the first regular and duly constituted Masonry established in America.

In 1834 the Pennsylvania lodges celebrated the centennial anniversary of Brother Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, receiving from Henry Price the authority for Pennsylvania, and this anniversary commemorated the beginning of regularly organized masonry in that State in 1734.

Union Lodge of Dorchester, which meets at Upham's Corner, will hold its anniversary meeting on the night of June 12, next Tuesday. Many prominent Masons are expected to be present and deliver short addresses. The annual roll call of members who joined the lodge over 2 years ago will also be an interesting feature.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Motorclub	Page 13
Massachusetts Registrations	
N. A. C. C. Elects Officers for 1917-18	
Motors	
Business and Finance	Pages 18-19
Stock Market Quotations	
Financial Review of the Week	
Retail Trade Slow; Manufacturing Active	
Market Opinions	
Dividends Declared	
Produce Prices	
Weather Report	
Editorials	Page 24
The Political Opium Den	
The War Loan Campaign	
Where Congress Lags Again	
Ypres	
Notes and Comments	
European War—	
British Passport Question	
General Pershing Reaches England	1
Official War Reports	1
Pekin Cabinet	1
Imperial War Cabinet's Work	2
Protest from Flemish People	3
Philippe and the Household	1
Simplistic Characterizes the Clothes That Count	2
The Renaissance of Beauty in the Home	
General News—	
General Goethals Appoints Men to Succeed Two Discharged	1
State Aid and Dependents Act Defined	1
Bicentenary of English Masonry to Be Celebrated	1
Prohibition for All Military Forces of the United States	1
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Reported to Regain Liberal Leadership	1
Pitcairn Islanders Send Thanks for Supplies	2
Prohibitionists Warned	2
Constitutional Reform Viewed	3
Prohibitory Liquor Tax Proposed	3
Preferential Shipment Bill Opposed	3
Automobiling	
German Study Opposed in Cincinnati Schools	9
Secretary McAdoo in the South	9
Italian Plan for Celebration	10
New England Liberty Loan Activism Doubtless	10
Sixth Regiment Returns to England	11
Boston Public Library Annual Report	12
State Budget Proposal for Massachusetts	12
Civil Service Men to Meet	13
French Monarchist Movement	13
Patent Grants in New England	13
Dr. Zone Years New York City	15
Chain Letter Plan Explained	15
College Commencements	17
News of the Water Front	20
The Real Estate Market	20
Illustrations—	
General Pershing	1
German Submarine Stopping Liner	5
Fashion Design	22
"The Sons of the East Wind"	23
Music	
Music Festival at Norfolk, Conn.	
Band Festival at Bethlehem, Pa.	
English Musical Notes	
San Francisco Music	
Boston Musical Notes	
Politics: Local—	
Massachusetts Constitutional Convention	1
Special Articles—	
"Potato Pen" Is New Discovery	10
Prohibition Notes	15
What They Say in South America	15
By Other Editors	17
People in the News	17
Sporting	
Cobb Climbing in Batting List	
Major League Baseball	
Western Conference Track Finals	
The Home Forum	Page 33
Protection	
The Building of Solomon's Temple	

HOME GUARD MAY BE GRANTED RIFLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill introduced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, providing for the issuance to home guard organizations of certain rifles owned by the Federal Government, was finally passed by Congress today and goes to President Wilson for approval. It is stated that there are about 300,000 old "Kraggs" available for the purposes of the bill.

GEN. GOETHALS FILLS PLACES

Admiral Rousseau and Samuel L. Fuller Appointed to Succeed the Two Fleet Corporation Men He Discharged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Goethals today appointed Admiral H. Rousseau as assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to succeed F. A. Eustis, who was discharged yesterday for "alleged disloyalty and misstatement of facts."

Samuel L. Fuller was appointed to fill the position of F. H. Clark as consulting engineer.

Ship Program Checked

Concern Felt Over Fleet Corporation Dissension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Affairs in the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the instrument of operation of the National Shipping Board, are a matter of some concern to the Administration, which is anxious to build, at the earliest possible moment, a cargo-carrying fleet for the relief of the Allies and to break the submarine blockade.

Internal dissensions, it is seen, are having exactly the same effect beneficial to the enemy that the blockade of food produces, for it is pointed out that every day of delay is of immense value to the enemy and is to his advantage.

Major-General Goethals, general manager of the corporation, found on Friday to dismiss Messrs. F. A. Eustis of Boston and F. H. Clark of New York, the two engineers who originated the wooden-ship plan. The dismissal followed the action of the two engineers on Thursday night in issuing statements virtually charging General Goethals with holding up the shipbuilding program. The general, however, insists he is waiting for authority from Congress.

FRENCH MESSAGE TO LORD NORTHCILFFE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—André Tardieu, French High Commissioner in the United States, made public today this message to Lord Northcliffe, chief of the British Mission, now en route to France:

"As head of the French mission to the United States and as friend of long standing, I am delighted at your designation, which will allow us to work together in close touch with the American Government and the people for victory of justice and liberty."

AMERICAN AIRMEN IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcements are made that United States Navy aviators have arrived in France. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting of Massachusetts is in command. The officers with him are Lieut. Godfrey de C. Chevalier, Rhode Island; Lieut. Virgil C. Griffin, Alabama; and Lieut. Gratton O. Dickey, New York.

Noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in the Massachusetts National Guard, Naval Militia, United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, who have enlisted in the service of the United States subsequent to Feb. 3, 1917, the date this country severed diplomatic relations with Germany, may receive \$10 extra State pay, and not more than \$40 for dependents, from Massachusetts, irrespective of what they receive from the Federal Government, as provided in acts of the past Legislature.

To ascertain whether it was the purport

PITCAIRNERS SEND THANKS

Lonely Island in Southern Pacific
With 168 Inhabitants Visited
by Steamer Australplain —
Supplies and Mail Left

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 168 inhabitants of Pitcairn Island, through Capt. G. R. Cockell of the steamer Australplain, send thanks to the many Americans who made it possible for that ship to take to them, along with the first official United States mail to be dropped off at Pitcairn, a large quantity of supplies of various kinds. The official report of Captain Cockell to the United States & Australasia Steamship Company tells of the ship's short stay at Pitcairn on April 20 and gives many details about this lonely isle in the Southern Pacific which have not been available before.

Captain Cockell found the community downcast by the belief that the schooner Messenger, upon which the islanders had worked for years with inadequate tools and other facilities, had not been heard from since she sailed on Jan. 16, with Missionary Adams and eight of the more prominent Pitcairners, for Tahiti, some 1200 miles to leeward. In launching the schooner some of the drag ropes carried away, so that she damaged herself severely on the rocks. She was patched up, however, but 24 hours after sailing a storm passed over that region, and the people thought the ship was lost.

"As the Pitcairn men are experts in handling craft," says Captain Cockell, "and as they knew her condition and poor equipment, I have no doubt they

PANAMA
Pitcairn Island
Valparaiso
Tierra del Fuego

Diagram shows Pitcairn Island with relation to the coast of South and Central America, represented by three points named. The distances from Panama is about 4500 miles.

took her into one of the lagoons and there hoisted her down for repairs. This view cheered our friends somewhat. Directly Chief Magistrate Christian boarded the Australplain I pointed out that there was much work to do and time was limited, and he promptly ordered all speed in unloading our boxes, barrels, crates, etc. Mrs. Adams, wife of the missionary, had asked the magistrate to bring me on shore.

"On reaching the landing, after a ducking in the surf, we had a warm reception from the people, the more agile of them having flocked down directly they recognized the steamer.

"What a climb up those cliffs, a good path notwithstanding! On reaching the summit, some 400 feet sheer above the water, a veritable garden of Eden was revealed. Here I met many of the people, with whom I exchanged courtesies and was given a hearty welcome. Each one in turn offered hospitality and invited me to breakfast at their homes in half an hour. I was much touched by the professions of gratitude of these people for our share in bringing down so many things of which they were in need.

"They showed me dresses made from shirts bartered for on our previous visit, also those made from dress materials which we left over two years before. All of which goes to show how thrifty they are, indeed must be, in the way of wearing apparel. After commanding them for their capable adaptation, I told them that their interested American friends had made it possible for me to bring enough to permit of each woman and child having a brand-new outfit. This afforded them boundless pleasure, as it is a rare thing for some of them to have at one time a complete outfit, much less all of them at the same time.

"One little miss was keen to know if there were any hair ribbons for little girls; on being answered in the affirmative she at once impressed the news on other little bare-footed and ribbonless misses. A budding juvenile artist was on the lookout for paints and brushes. Alas! We hadn't any. Still another asked if we had any wool, as they had none to decorate their souvenir baskets. We had lots of that, and off went another delighted maiden. A little boy would like some crayons next time you come, please." On being told there were lots of crayons and pencils he thanked me and ran off to cheer up the little lady of the paints. Probably they would soon concoct paints of some of the crayons, in their original way. We passed on through delightful avenues to the Mission House, where a welcome and sumptuous island breakfast awaited me.

"I was now taken to see the sisters of Miss McColl, who had come from Fairfield, Conn., to New York to assist me in making purchases for Pitcairn. Naturally they were pleased to see one who had met their sister recently, and made inquiries. I was surprised to know that this item of news, like that of our sailing from New York, had also preceded our arrival, it having been gleaned from New York papers which they had obtained from an intercepted steamer.

"Being in the vicinity of the church, I was taken in and there found the organist and several of the choir going through their hymns for the morrow, ably assisted by my officers. Of course you will remember the Pitcairners are adherents of the Seventh Day Adventist faith. The church is a two-story structure built of wood and is the only building with an iron roof. It is capable of seating the iron population, now numbering 168. Sabbath

PEKIN CABINET'S DECISION ON WAR

Full Account of Conference in
China Indicates Firm War
Attitude of Ministers of
State and of Governors

While unconfirmed reports indicate a serious political situation in China there is no evidence that the Republic has in the least changed its attitude with regard to the war. From the best-informed sources it is learned that the country favors intervention on the side of the Entente Allies. Through its Ministers of State China has also expressed the same feeling. That the Cabinet is firmly convinced of the necessity for a declaration of war upon Germany the following account of a conference held in the beginning of May will show.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PEKIN, China.—The momentous decision of the Chinese Cabinet to declare war on Germany unconditionally was arrived at at a special Cabinet conference. The conference was presided over by the Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, and attended by Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, Minister of the Navy; Mr. Kuo Chung-hsiu Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

As these ministers were busily discussing the necessity of China going to war with Germany at once, there came four military governors who demanded to have an interview with the Prime Minister. They were Gen. Ni Shih-chung, Civil Governor of Anhui and commander-in-chief of that Province; Gen. Chang Hua-chi, Military Governor of Shantung; Gen. Meng Ung-yuen, Military Governor of Kirin, and Gen. Li Hou-chi, Military Governor of Fukien. They were in Pekin attending the military conference. General Tuan granted them the interview in the course of which the governors affirmed that China should declare war upon Germany immediately, and that the hesitating policy must be given up at once.

Gen. Ni Shih-chung was the first to speak to the Prime Minister. He said: "We must declare war upon Germany without further delay and without asking conditions from the Entente Powers. In saying this I am voicing the sentiment of the military governors of the provinces and the military leaders of the country. Abandon this colorless policy of negotiating with the Entente for the raising of the customs tariff, the revision of the unfavorable treaties and the postponement of Boxer indemnity. Leave those things alone, and let us open hostilities without losing a single moment."

"The Government's attitude towards Germany is now guided by two considerations, first, we want to uphold humanity and secondly we wish to raise the status of the country amongst the family of nations. As neither of these considerations is in any way associated with the procuring of benefits, to show our sincerity to the world we should declare war on Germany unconditionally. If we demand terms from the Entente Powers, it would seem that we are not genuinely acting in the interests of humanity. And once foreign powers begin to question the sincerity of our motive, the status of the country will, instead of being raised, be lowered."

Gen. Meng Ung-yuen, Military Governor of Kirin, then spoke. He said: "No nation today can afford to be in an isolated position. I have carefully considered the circumstances in which we are situated and I have come to the conclusion that it is really imperative for us to declare war on Germany immediately."

Gen. Chang Hua-chi, Military Governor of Shantung, also favored war, declaring:

"We, military governors, will bear as much responsibility as you Cabinet Ministers for deciding on declaring war on Germany. What knowledge the Cabinet Ministers have of the provinces is derived from reports sent from the various provinces, whilst our knowledge is obtained from personal observation. My conviction, based upon such a knowledge, is that we must declare war on Germany without the least delay."

Gen. Li Hou-chi, Military Governor of Fukien, said:

"Circumstances have so shaped themselves during the past few days that it is now impossible for us to refrain from declaring war on Germany. It is my hope that the Cabinet conference will make a speedy decision in favor of war, because a vacillating policy is most harmful to the country."

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed himself in favor of declaring war on Germany, but he did not think that China should definitely join any group of belligerents.

Gen. Ni Shih-chung and Gen. Chang Hua-chi jointly replied:

"Our opinion is that we should at once decide on taking the third step (which means the declaration of war on Germany). The first step was the protest of the Chinese Government against the German submarine war and the second the declaration of diplomatic rupture with that country. As regards joining any group of belligerents we think it is a question with which we ought not to interfere."

The military governors then left the Cabinet office and the adjourned Cabinet conference was continued.

In addressing his colleagues after the resumption of the meeting Gen. Tuan Chi-jui, said:

"The situation being such, I think

the Government ought not to hesitate any longer with respect to its policy towards Germany. I shall be pleased to have your opinion and advice on this point."

Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Admiral Chen Pi-kwang replied in favor of taking the third step at once. Gen. Tuan Chi-jui, facing Mr. Kuo Chung-hsiu, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice, asked: "What are your opinions, gentlemen?"

Mr. Kuo Chung-hsiu replied: "I have been from the very beginning in favor of declaring war."

Mr. Chang Yao-tseng hesitated for a moment, and then said: "I have nothing to say other than what the other ministers have already said."

General Tuan Chi-jui stated in reply: "Since we are all agreed on the advisability of declaring war at once, let us go to see the President and inform him of our decision."

The Prime Minister and the four Cabinet Ministers then called on the President together.

General Tuan Chi-jui said: "The Cabinet conference has decided in favor of war with Germany. We shall therefore be pleased to know whether the President is in favor of this decision."

To this the President replied: "As I have said before, I have no personal opinion in the matter. I will abide by the wishes of the people."

General Tuan Chi-jui asked if the President would be pleased to refer the decision of the Cabinet to Parliament for approval.

The President answered: "Yes, I will."

Before the cabinet ministers left the President's office Mr. Chang Yao-tseng was asked by the President: "In case Parliament does not approve of the Cabinet's decision, will the Government be justified in dissolving Parliament?" Mr. Chang Yao-tseng replied: "No, I do not think the Government will be justified in taking such a step."

It is expected that a war resolution will soon be introduced in Parliament for approval.

DISSOLUTION OF
AUSTRIAN CARTEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—As already reported by cable, the members of the Austrian Iron Cartel, or Trust, in which German as well as Austrian capital and interests are largely involved, have decided to dissolve the association. At a meeting of members held to discuss other matters the president announced, without previous warning, that the executive committee had resigned, as the cartel was no longer fulfilling its original object, and there was also a possibility that it might become liable to prosecution under the act against the charging of excessive prices. A short debate ensued, at the close of which the dissolution was unanimously decided upon.

Gen. Ni Shih-chung was the first to speak to the Prime Minister. He said: "We must declare war upon Germany without further delay and without asking conditions from the Entente Powers. In saying this I am voicing the sentiment of the military governors of the provinces and the military leaders of the country. Abandon this colorless policy of negotiating with the Entente for the raising of the customs tariff, the revision of the unfavorable treaties and the postponement of Boxer indemnity. Leave those things alone, and let us open hostilities without losing a single moment."

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BREWERS SEEK A COMPROMISE

Prohibitionists Are Warned
Against Plan to Exclude
Beer and Wine From Operation
of Proposed Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League has issued a statement warning the Nation against the efforts of the brewers and wine growers to save the beer and wine traffic from destruction.

"They are willing," says the statement, "to desert the distillers and to sacrifice them utterly, if they can save themselves and exempt beer and wine from the proposed war prohibitory law. For prohibitionists to accept any compromise of this nature would be disastrous to the cause of temperance and saloon suppression. The states have not exempted beer and wine in their prohibition laws. For Congress to enact a prohibition law which exempts them would seriously retard the prohibition movement."

"We desire also to emphasize the necessity for stopping the sale of all intoxicating liquors during the war, or the commandeering of distilled liquors now manufactured. There is enough distilled liquor in bond or in private warehouses and stock to supply the normal trade for two years. Any prohibition which does not take this into account will not prove an effective measure for grain conservation in view of our need of alcohol in munitions—but will play directly into the hands of the distillers. Prohibitionists can play no favorites among the different branches of the beverage traffic. We cannot see how any genuine prohibition worker can consider with favor such a dangerous and vicious compromise."

FRENCH RADICAL PARTY CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—An event of great importance in French internal politics will be the holding, in the near future, of the general congress of the Radical Party. Faithful to its allegiance to the "union sacrée" the Radical Party has refrained from all political activity until, in October, 1916, it held the first meeting of its executive committee since the beginning of the war. M. Franklin Bouillon was in the chair and nearly 400 delegates attended. It was altogether a remarkable gathering, and although not a party congress yet, by its large attendance, it could truly be said to represent the party. Its attitude was significant of a great movement of Republican reform in the country, and of late there have been similar indications in the meetings of the Radical federations, preparatory to the calling of the general congress. The Federation of the Seine recently considered and adopted a resolution affirming that at the present juncture it would be desirable again to put into force the rights of universal suffrage which have been in abeyance since 1914, and proceed to some parliamentary elections. The Radical and Radical Socialist federations of the Southwest at a meeting just held in Bordeaux passed a long resolution at the close of their debate calling for the organization of the national congress with as short a delay as possible. It expressed admiration of the heroic republican armies who "in spite of the mistakes of secret diplomacy, in spite of the waste of every kind which may be laid at the door of a military bureaucracy and of those ministers who are and remain responsible for it, have saved France from the most abominable attempt on her life and her liberty, and have insured for her, in cooperation with her valiant allies,

It appears that the cartel has ceased to exist more than name for nearly a year past, as, in view of war conditions and the fact that the whole iron industry is practically working for the War Office exclusively, its members were set free last year to quote their own prices, and to conclude independent contracts. Also the association would have been automatically dissolved at the close of the present year in any case, as the agreements on which it was based would have expired on that date. According to theester Lloyd, therefore, neither of the reasons given for the premature dissolution are tenable. If the association no longer existed in any practical sense there was no particular need to proclaim its dissolution; while, according to the Hungarian paper, the argument as to liability to prosecution equally fails to hold good. It is difficult to see, it writes, how after the association had set its members free to act independently it could be prosecuted under the new act in the event of one of them being convicted of contravening the regulations. It therefore notes with interest that the explanation current in well-informed circles is that the dissolution of the cartel is merely to be regarded in the nature of a demonstration on the part of the Austrian iron industry against the regulations for the limitation of prices. The Pester Lloyd considers it more than doubtful, however, whether this demonstration will make much impression in official quarters, seeing that the decision arrived at involves no practical consequences of any kind.

For the rest, the dissolution of the Austrian Trust is not expected to have much effect on its Hungarian counterpart. The two associations were formed together, and unless its contracts are renewed, the Hungarian cartel also will be automatically dissolved at the close of 1917. Apart from agreements as to deliveries to one another, however, the two organizations are quite independent, and have done little business in common since the outbreak of war. Moreover, there is no law in force in Hungary at present as to the charging of excessive prices, and even if there were the Hungarian trust would not run the same risk of prosecution as the Austrian, seeing that the State itself is one of its members. The Hungarian iron industry itself, therefore, remains practically unaffected by the development in the neighboring kingdom, and meanwhile whereas, the Pester Lloyd points out, the change might have had far-reaching consequences for the industry and the consumer in peace time, it leaves both untouched, so long as the war continues, since the trade is working almost exclusively on Army orders. What, writes the Hungarian paper, will happen with the return of normal times, and whether fresh combinations will be arranged between the iron works of Austria and Hungary is a question whose solution depends on the manner in which things shape themselves with regard to production and dumping grounds after the war.

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CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM VIEWED

Question so Far as It Affects United Kingdom Discussed by Lord Sumner—Involves the Irish Home Rule Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At a meeting under the auspices of the United Workers, Lord Sumner recently delivered an address in the room of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House on "Constitutional Reform in the United Kingdom." Mr. H. E. Duke, K. C., secretary for Ireland, presided.

In opening his address Lord Sumner referred to the common idea that after the war nothing would be the same as before; every one said that, some people believed it; a few prepared for it. He thought they should consider what was the new world into which they would be ushered at the conclusion of peace. By what constitutional machinery should it be conquered? They should consider this with especial care, he maintained, for the first 20 years after the war would make or mar them as a people. The previous day had been the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne, and concluded seven years of a momentous reign. Looking back to 1910, Lord Sumner said they would see that there was not one constitutional organ which had not suffered great changes, with one exception, for without doubt the devotion and loyalty to the throne were greater than ever before. The House of Lords had been changed by the Parliament Act and the life of Parliament limited to five years.

Lord Sumner read the preamble to the Parliament act which said that the reform of the House of Lords was long overdue. It is long overdue, Lord Sumner remarked, and I think it will remain so. He went on to note that with curious irony the life of Parliament for the last two years had been at the mercy of the House of Lords, owing to the need of passing an act for prolonging the existence of Parliament. Had the Lords chosen to exercise their power, members of Parliament might now be engaged visiting their constituents and probably trying to find their constituents. Dealing with the Cabinet, Lord Sumner said that the Cabinet, as they used to know it, was no more and would probably never be seen again. Another Cabinet had taken its place. During the past two years it had undergone two revolutionary changes without any fierce party struggle such as characterized the days of Gladstone and Disraeli. The coalition Cabinet had been formed without challenge, though the English people were supposed not to like coalitions. Members of Parliament had accepted it without protest. They're not to say their say, theirs but to vote and pay."

The second great change, according to Lord Sumner, was the formation of the War Cabinet. Now they had the position that the head of the House of Commons rarely went near the Commons, and still more remarkable, His Majesty's chief secretaries of state and ministers had no place in it, except one who was not supposed to take part in its deliberations more than he could help. Of the members of the War Cabinet, one had no portfolio and another had a portfolio no bigger than a pocketbook. This Cabinet ran the war and invited to confer with it as temporary members distinguished statesmen from the overseas dominions. That was a change which, the more one considered it, one saw to be radical. The Prime Minister no longer met his colleagues in Cabinet council, of which no minutes were kept. Decisions were taken for which consultations with Parliament were not thought to be necessary. Probably that state of things had come to stay and marked the disappearance of the old Cabinet. It was probably the beginning of an imperial council, without responsibility to either House or Parliament. The old system had gone, while the electorate remained as it was, but even now millions of both sexes were knocking at the doors putting forward claims to the franchise that could not be ignored.

From any constitutional arrangement Ireland could not be kept out, though strictly speaking there was no constitutional Home Rule question. It had been settled by act of Parliament. If the act stood, within a short time the Irish Parliament would have to meet and there would be an election and write issued for 42 seats for the United Kingdom Parliament. But on all sides there was reluctance to put the act into operation and feeling grew stronger for something in its place. That something was called a settlement. Optimists believed that they had only to shut Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson together in a room and all would be well, though what was to happen then he could never find out. But what, Lord Sumner asked seriously, would be the value of settlement reached by two parties, one of which was sulky and the other dissatisfied. Was this a time to throw overboard a settlement which was forced through after great strife, particularly since anything done now must be unsettled by any measure for the federation of the empire, for in that case Ireland would not be content to be a mere satellite of Great Britain.

Continuing, Lord Sumner referred to the idea that after the war there would be a great stock-taking, that people would be brought to account and would have to justify themselves. In Lord Sumner's opinion there would be no great inquiry after the war, and instead they would see statesmen of all parties rushing forward with slates and spores to wipe out each other's records. He did not agree that the federation of the empire was the first thing to be done after the war. The first thing was to regain for the House

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET'S WORK

Sir Robert Borden Shows Significance of Gathering of Representatives of Self-Governing Nations of British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, before he left on his return journey to Canada, issued the following statement:

Before returning to Canada I desire, on behalf of the Canadian ministers, to express our appreciation of the high purpose which has summoned us to take an important part in the deliberations which have just reached their conclusions. The importance of the step which has been taken was an idea that the House of Commons should not discuss these questions. The bill was presented to them and they had to take it or leave it. If it permitted that sort of thing as a refuge from the muddle into which they had drifted, the House of Commons have sat around a Common Council board for the purpose of tendering advice to the Crown upon matters of common Imperial concern.

That such a development has been possible is due to three main considerations: (1) The stress of great events, which has brushed aside precedent; (2) the flexibility of the British constitution and the British practical instinct for meeting the need as it arises, and (3) the great power and authority with which the office of Prime Minister is invested under the conventions of the British constitution.

It would be rash to prophesy that this notable event will furnish a sure guide for future constitutional development and readjustment. It is not too much to believe that it points to a path which presents much less difficulty than many others that have been proposed.

Necessity, rather than foresight or design, has been responsible for many remarkable constitutional developments. That truth was never more strikingly illustrated than during the past few weeks. Besides the Imperial War Cabinet advising the crown in matters of common imperial concern, the British War Cabinet has been discharging separately its distinctive functions, in matters especially relating to the participation of the United Kingdom in the war. This came to pass because it was manifestly necessary; events made it inevitable. It has been already announced that the advance thus made will be continued, and one cannot doubt that the usage will develop into an established convention. All this is, of course, subject to the conclusions that may be reached by the special conference to consider constitutional readjustment, which is to be summoned immediately after the war.

The deliberations of the Imperial War Cabinet are necessarily secret for the present, but it will be realized that they have related to questions of supreme importance touching the raising of wages, became an inevitable part of the movement. While the standard of living has been raised, the additional wealth brought into the hands of the workers did not turn their heads, as is indicated by the greatly increased postal savings deposits. There is now a shortage of labor in many centers.

Many of the conclusions reached in the Imperial War Cabinet have already been made public. They also relate to matters of grave concern to the whole Imperial Commonwealth. Among them I lay emphasis upon those which touch constitutional relations, the control, conservation, and use of our abundant and varied natural resources, specially favorable treatment to the Empire's products, the improvement of facilities of transportation and communication, and last but not least, cooperation for the defense of our institutions, our liberties, and our heritage.

The dominions had fought for the empire. If they devised a Federal bond which would have to be legally defined in writing, they came up against the fact that they could not confer rights without obligations on the dominions. In any case the demand for federation must be a dominion demand and he doubted if there was any such demand. An Imperial Cabinet? How could they have a responsible Cabinet, if the members of it were responsible to different parliaments? How could they have a responsible government without one body for it to be responsible to. For himself he looked to a long period of years between peace and the organization of the empire, which could only come after long discussion and debate, and during this period the Government by King, Lords and Commons must continue and these institutions must stand in their old place. Unless they had the House of Commons standing rightly and boldly in the center they would fall. Schemes of constitutional reform were mooted now. How long would these great questions, which could not be deferred, wait for settlement if constitutional reform had first to be dealt with? He trusted no constitutional question would be embarked upon until they knew how they stood after the war, which would have made or marred them.

PETROLEUM RESTRICTIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria—According to a decree issued recently by the Austrian Government the use of petroleum during the period between May 13 and Aug. 31 is to be confined to the administration of the Army and railways, shipping firms and such remaining concerns or individuals as the local authorities may determine. Petroleum, for instance, will be served out to firms engaged on Army contracts, collieries, mines, public departments and institutions, hospitals, internment camps and home workers for whom the commodity is a necessity. Otherwise, except in extreme cases, no petroleum will be available for private use during the period named.

SPANISH SHIPS ALLOWED TO SAIL

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The Foreign Minister announces that consequent upon the negotiations which the Government has conducted with the German Government all Spanish ships which were in English ports before the declaration of the blockade have been able to leave those ports. Six of them have already arrived in Spain, bringing with them 15,000 tons of coal. This somewhat curious form of announcement makes no reference to the number of ships that were in English ports at the time, though it gives the number of those that have got back safely. It now appears that the delay in the ratification of the

commercial treaty with England, arranged by the Marques de Cortina, is due to German interference. It is said that Germany assumes the right to prohibit any arrangement for the supply by neutrals of tonnage to the Allies, and consequently the Spanish Government feels that the whole subject should be presented to the Cortes for its consideration. The Cortes will probably meet soon. This new turn of events has caused the greatest concern in Spanish commercial circles, and the new Premier, Señor García Prieto, is chided for what is considered an ominous display of weakness. The Premier himself has made a statement in which he says "Public opinion ought not to be disturbed if the agreement with England has not yet been ratified. A few points of detail have still to be cleared up, but, as the Marques de Cortina has himself stated, the negotiations are being carried on with the utmost good will on both sides." There has also been a remarkable turn of affairs in regard to the Spanish Embassy at the Vatican. When the Count de Romanones resigned the premier, the Spanish Ambassador to the Pope, Señor Calbetón, a close friend of the Count, sent in his resignation, declaring that he was to the uttermost in sympathy with the Romanones policy. Señor García Prieto has now refused to accept this resignation for the stated reason that the new Government is continuing the policy of its predecessor.

Before returning to Canada I desire, on behalf of the Canadian ministers, to express our appreciation of the high purpose which has summoned us to take an important part in the deliberations which have just reached their conclusions. The importance of the step which has been taken was an idea that the House of Commons should not discuss these questions. The bill was presented to them and they had to take it or leave it. If it permitted that sort of thing as a refuge from the muddle into which they had drifted, the House of Commons have sat around a Common Council board for the purpose of tendering advice to the Crown upon matters of common Imperial concern.

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Three hundred and twenty-five thousand Canadians have crossed the ocean to fight for the cause in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Including those who, as reservists and otherwise, have left Canada to take their part in this struggle, the number is not less than 360,000. The people of these islands may rest assured that the spirit of the Canadian troops in every engagement from Ypres to Vimy Ridge illustrates and exemplifies the spirit of Canada as it has been since August, 1914, as it will be to the end."

OPIUM SMUGGLERS WARNED BY JUDGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—As a warning to opium smugglers, Federal Judge Horace W. Vaughan has announced that hereafter all persons convicted of trafficking in the drug will be given a substantial prison sentence.

During the last year opium cases have decreased to a considerable extent owing to the activities of the United States marshal's office, and in the past it has been the custom of

PROTEST FROM FLEMISH PEOPLE

Administrative Separation of Belgian Districts Opposed in Communication Sent to the Chancellor of Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The *Indépendance Belge* publishes a long letter of protest addressed from Antwerp by a large number of well-known men, many of them senators, deputies or officials, to the German Chancellor on the subject of the action taken by the self-styled Council of Flanders with regard to a proposed administrative separation between the Flemish and Walloon districts of Belgium. The letter begins by saying that the deputation which the Chancellor had received from an organization calling itself the Council of Flanders, but which was quite unknown in that country, was contrary to statements published in the press, composed of persons who had neither prestige nor authority. Those persons, says the letter of protest, who had taken it upon themselves to speak in the name of the Flemish population had no right to speak in the name of the Flemish people whose desires and aspirations they in no way represented. The Flemish population had, before the war, elected 113 representatives, but out of these, only two had been found who would give their adherence to the so-called activist movement. The Flemish movement had been represented for many years, stated the letter of protest, by important literary and political organizations, but not one of these had been induced to support this antipatriotic policy, against which, indeed, their leaders protested in the communication addressed to General von Bissing, in January, 1916, on the subject of the University of Ghent.

Above all their King, to whom they were profoundly attached, and their Government, which still continued, under the protection of their valiant army, to keep their flag flying, had unreservedly condemned the proceedings of this little group of so-called activists. These facts were sufficient to reduce this deputation of unknown people, representing a council without mandate, to its proper value. The very circumstances in which this council had had its beginning were sufficient to deprive it of all authority. The Chancellor was no doubt aware, the letter goes on, that in Belgium, by order of the occupying power, all political associations had been dissolved, meetings were forbidden, and free expression of opinion was restricted under pain of banishment or imprisonment, and well-known Flemings had been transported to Germany, while all the Flemish papers formerly published had been suppressed.

In these circumstances, what value, it is asked, can be attached to the opinion of those for whose benefit the enemy has removed all these restrictions and who serve the policy of that enemy in opposition to their own King? The division of the country into a Flemish region of administration and a Walloon region of administration was the object of these persons. Their answer to this, says the letter, was brief; administrative separation had no place in the Flemish program. This fact could be proved from the past declaration of the leaders of the Flemish movement, and the signatories of the letter of protest felt it their duty to notify the Chancellor that what had been said to him in Berlin in no way corresponded to the wishes of the Flemish population.

The South American markets will be the field for greatly increased Japanese trade if the plans of the Mitsubishi Kaisha, Japan's greatest business house, and other exporters are indicators. The Mitsubishi house is negotiating with two large Japanese steamship interests to place three of its own vessels in service to Pacific South American ports. The Chilean Ambassador to Japan has urged establishment of a direct line from the Orient to Chile by way of some of the South Sea islands. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha plans to start a regular line of cargo vessels from Japan to Brazil and Argentina. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has announced that in addition to the seven vessels regularly operating on its transpacific route, it will place five newly chartered steamers in this service.

The advisability of placing the South Manchurian Railway and the Chosen (Korea) railway, both at present under the control of the Japanese Government, under one governing body has been considered. This merger, it is said, would enable the former road to enlarge the scope of its operations in Japan's sphere of influence in Northern China.

Viscount K. Kaneko is quoted as saying that the entrance of the United States into the war will probably benefit Japan. He looks for an increased output of commodities not serving war purposes, and in this way the manufacturers of Japanese goods will probably benefit. He expects the diminution of imports in the Atlantic ports of the United States to benefit Japan's tea, raw silk and notions. No decrease in the purchasing power of the United States is to be expected, in his opinion.

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Many new models not shown before for misses, young ladies and matrons.

ANNUAL JUNE SALE

Hosiery

In spite of the general scarcity of silk hose—in spite of the consequent high prices—the hose in this sale are at practically the same prices as usual.

Note the low prices

Silk hose, irregulars 85c

Fine grain thread silk. Light and medium weights, double silk garter top, double lace lined. Black, tan, sky, pink, white. Some silk and lace plaited garter tops. Regular and extra lengths. Also quantity of extra sizes.

White silk hose, regulars 85c

Light and medium weights, double garter tops. Regular and extra sizes. Also a quantity of full length all silk hose in this lot and a number of pairs of white silk hose with black embroidery instep.

Silk hose, irregulars 75c

Irregulars, good weight, grain thread silk. Double silk lace garter tops, inner lined and silk lace soles, heels and toes. Wide tops, extra lengths, extra sizes. Black, white, bronze, tan, evening and street shades.

ANNUAL JUNE SALE

Underwear

The low prices are due to the surplus lots remaining in makers' stocks—Because of the inclement weather during May they did not get the business as planned.

Mail Orders Filled

Qualities high—Prices inexpensive

THE VALUES AT 1.00 THE VALUES AT 1.95 THE VALUES AT 3.00

Night Gowns, Empire style, embroidery or val. lace—trimmings—also chemise and kimono styles—round and pointed neck styles—Pique Skirts, scallop edge—White Skirts, flounces of embroidery in solid and eyelet work—Envelope Chemises, flounces with shadow lace.

Underwear with beautiful Philippine hand work Hand made and hand embroidered—Night Gowns, square and round neck in scallop effect—other models with scallop, and bow knot with spray, also bow knot with eyelet work combined—Envelope Chemises, many in spray designs to match gowns... Mail Orders Filled

Special Values in Corsets

Five models made to sell at much higher prices—All priced **2.50**

Redfern, Elvira and Chandler & Co. special models—for average and full figures—coutil and figured broche—Included is one model particularly desirable for misses.

Inability to duplicate the materials accounts in most instances for this low price.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

Hundreds and Hundreds of Summer Dresses

For Women

Dresses are in the *high tide of demand*—every woman or miss desires street or afternoon dresses in the fashionable summer silks—charming white dresses—simple, wash dresses for every day or vacation. Chandler & Co. can meet these demands in great assortments—in fine qualities—at moderate prices.

Summer Dresses

Quite a number of Chandler & Co.'s own selected taffeta and crepe de chine. Others of Georgette or silk and Georgette combined. Often after higher priced models. Many priced 19.50, 25.00 and 35.00.

For class day, or commencement, for receptions, hotel and dinner wear—in white, cream and black—many effectively combined with chiffon and colored nets. Prices 19.50, 25.00, 35.00 to 65.00.

Flesh and white dresses are fashionable for all occasions. Many made in our own workrooms from our own materials. Probably a hundred and fifty in twenty models, at 19.50, 25.00 to 35.00 up to 65.00.

Two models—one two-piece style with tucked mannish shirt effect and tucked skirt, in flesh and white crepe de chine. Price 19.50. Also a one-piece shirt waist model in striped crepe de chine. Special 25.00.

In lace, Georgettes, Rodier crepe, crepe de chine. Fashionable models in tunic, straight line, shirt waist, semi-fitted bolero and Russian blouse effects. Prices 17.50 to 35.00.

For Misses

Paris still leads in lingerie waists. We ordered through our Paris office five hundred waists in two beautiful models—hand made and hand emb.

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Tremont Street—Near West

French Waists

Hand Made

Two charming styles at

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and

5.00



Sketched from the 5.00 model

One model (illustrated) in the sheerest of batiste—featuring the hemstitching at shoulders, and on collars and cuffs—dainty laces and hand embroidery designs add a charming finish. Price 5.00

A daintily hand embroidered sailor collar. Sprays of hand embroidery on front and cuffs and crochet buttons make this model, otherwise simple in outline, most attractive. Price 3.50.

Other Models in French Waists
Bastiste, pin tucked, side frills, at 7.50.
Bastiste, pointed jabot, cluster tucks, at 9.50.
Bastiste, hand emb. and lace tr. at 10.50.
Bastiste, shawl collar, small ruffles, at 7.50.
Mail Orders Filled

Gloves

For weddings

For graduation

French glace, 16-button length, at 1.95
Milanese silk, two-clasp, at 1.00.

Chamotette and filo-sette, at .55.
Milanese silk, 3/4 length, at .79.

French glace, one-clasp, at 1.65.
Milanese silk, two-clasp, at .65.

Values based on makers' regular wholesale prices

Fox Scarfs at

29.50

Fox Scarfs at

37.50

Fox Scarfs at

49.50

Regular values would be about 60.00 to 70.00. Blue, taupe, battleship gray; also white, pointed, Georgette and red.

Underprice Sale

Summer Furs

FOX Nearly sixty pieces—the most wanted furs—all of fine quality—A fortunate purchase results in the following low prices:

Values based on makers' regular wholesale prices

Fox Scarfs at

29.50

Fox Scarfs at

37.50

Fox Scarfs at

49.50

Regular values would be about 35.00 to 40.00. Fashionable shapes in blue, Yukon, Poiret, Georgette, taupe and Poiret, Georgette colors.

Other Stylish Furs—Special Values

Regular Sale Price Price

1 Kolinsky Squirrel Scarf	40.00	29.50	1 Hud. Seal Cape..	75.00	55.00
1 Kolinsky Squirrel Scarf	55.00	40.00	1 Hud. Seal Cape..	115.00	85.00
1 Kolinsky Squirrel Scarf	35.00	29.50	1 Ermine Scarf...	100.00	75.00
1 Kolinsky Squirrel Large Size Cape..	70.00	50.00	1 Ermine Stole...	65.00	49.50
1 Kolinsky Squirrel Large Size Stole..	75.00	55.00	1 Ermine Stole...	115.00	85.00
1 Chinchilla Squirrel Scarf	55.00	40.00	1 Ermine Stole...	160.00	125.00
1 Chinchilla Squirrel Scarf with ermine tails	65.00	49.50	1 Gray Sq. Stole...	55.00	42.50
			1 Gray Sq. Stole...	115.00	85.00
			1 Gray Sq. Stole...	100.00	75.00
			1 Gray Sq. Stole...	90.00	65.00
			1 Mole Cape, with chinchilla ..	160.00	120.00
			1 Mole and Ermine Scarf ..	68.00	49.50

The above items are now on sale. A few may be sold when called for.

Dress Skirts

Mail Orders Filled

At 3.00 Several styles—all new—One of Cotton Gunniburl in outting effect—Also Cotton Gabardine—a full model with draped pockets.

At 3.95 Quite distinctive is a model in lustrous Venetian, it looks like satin—Also some attractive styles in Gabardine, in outting and dress effects.

At 5.00 Satinette, a beautiful wash fabric which has the appearance of silk is shown in Skirts in two smart models—one outting style—one in a dressy effect.

Madeira Linens

Special values due to early purchases.

Madeira Luncheon Sets—Thirteen pieces, plain rose, scallop and one neatly embroidered design. Specially Priced.. 5.00

Madeira Luncheon Sets—Thirteen pieces, four attractive patterns. Specially Priced 5.85

Madeira Luncheon Napkins—13x13 ins.—many attractive patterns. Specially Priced 5.95

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Madeira Luncheon Napkins—13x13 ins.—many attractive patterns. Specially Priced 5.95

Cretonnes English and French—in patterns for living rooms, chambers, piazzas and other apartments of summer homes. Prices, yard.

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SUBSEA BOAT SEEN IN ACTION

Passenger on the Spanish Liner *Espanola* Takes a Photograph of German Submarine While She Is Holding Up the Ship

Passengers of transatlantic liners that are suddenly accosted by German U-boats rarely have any thoughts of enjoying the gentle pastime of kodaking, to judge from the scarcity of snapshots of any such encounters. Descriptions of such scenes have been supplied plenty, of course; some of them amusingly inconsistent, others unpleasingly exact. But the sudden appearance of the gray monsters that embody such disagreeable potentialities apparently does not inspire passengers to saunter below to their cabins, secure their photographic apparatus, and calmly vision the creatures through the sighting lenses.

What is claimed to be the first authentic photograph of a German submarine actually holding up a liner at sea has just been brought into the United States and is here reproduced. It is the U-65 stopping the Spanish liner *Espanola* of the Compania Transatlantica, bound from Barcelona to Havana, while the captain of the liner, in a small boat, easily distinguished in the photograph, rowed alongside and established his vessel as a Spanish boat not bound for the war zone.

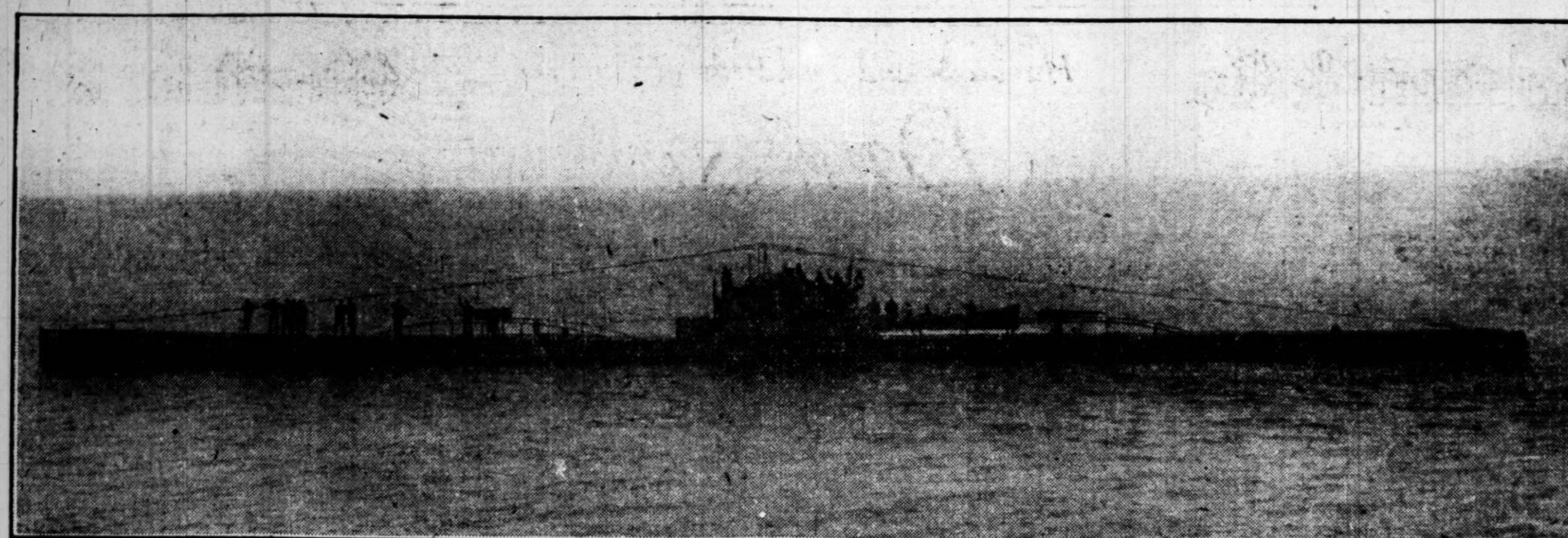
The incident occurred recently, in the Mediterranean, early in the morning, when the *Espanola* had passed the Balearic Islands, and was straightening out her course for the Strait of Gibraltar. The submarine was suddenly perceived in the gray morning light, on the port bow, her keen knife-like edge "slithering" through the water with scarcely a ripple, save for the slight purr of white water at her very bow.

A shot from one of her six-pounders, across the bow of the *Espanola*, showed her businesslike intent, and was quickly followed by a second. The liner was at once brought to a stop, but not before a third shot from the impatient German gunners had barely grazed her bow. The captain was called from his cabin and at once started for the U-boat with the ship's papers. As his gig drew alongside the submarine, one of the passengers, Sr. Ramon Martibella, snapped the parley from the shelter of a lifeboat. In it may be seen the wireless aerials, strung from stern to stern, and the two six-pound guns, which are covered with waterproof covers when the boat is submerged.

GREEK COLONIES FAVOR REPUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Parisian press publishes the text of the following order of the day, voted by the Congress of Greek Colonies meeting under the presidency of M. Triantaphyllides. The resolution has been forwarded to the French, English and Russian governments: "Since the beginning of the European war, Greece and the whole of Hellenism has been passing through a terrible crisis, brought about by the frankly Germanophil personal policy of King Constantine, which is heaping up ruin and bringing certain disaster upon both free Greece and that part of Greece as yet unredeemed. The motive for the beginning of this policy was, in the eyes of the ingenuous, the unlimited confidence of the King, the Queen, and the General Staff in the invincibility of Germany; now, however, it betrays its real character of deliberate treason alike to the interests of Hellenism and of the Allies, between which our national traditions have established a solidarity which is justified by historical and geographical reasons, no less than by a feeling of gratitude toward our protectors among the Great Powers. Forgetful of his oath, the King, during the last two years, has torn up the Greco-Serbian treaty, suppressed constitutional liberty, dissolved in succession two Parliaments which disapproved of his policy, transformed himself into a party leader, gathered round him politicians condemned by public opinion, and has had recourse to the worst methods of tyrants, including the massacre of his own subjects, in order to terrify his people, with the object of rendering Greece, in spite of herself, a German duchy allied to the hereditary enemies of the Hellenic race and hostile to the powers which have been the benefactors of Hellenism. After having organized the hideous treach-



German supersubmarine U-65 holding up Spanish liner *Espanola* in the Mediterranean

© Underwood & Underwood

try of Dec. 1 against the allied sailors, he had recourse to the organization of armed bands to hinder the offensive of General Sarrail, while waiting to join himself openly, if he could, with the Germano-Bulgarian army, to whom, by way of a beginning he delivered up Rupel, Drama and Kavalla, the keys of Greek Macedonia, together with a division of the Hellenic army and much important war material. To spare the nation such shame and in order to prevent a national disaster, the patriotic Hellenes formed a national government at Salonika, under the presidency of the triumvirate of M. Venizelos, Admiral Coundouriotis and General Danglis, with the approval of more than half the kingdom, which succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the Germanophiles before the establishment of the neutral zone. This, today, unfortunately, prevents Thessaly, Epirus and other departments of old Greece from rising against the Government at Athens as Zante, Ithaca, Cephalonia and other islands have done, whose inhabitants have deposed the royal authorities and replaced them by those of the national Government. Faced by this new attitude of the King, plainly hostile to their interests, the powers of the Entente have no longer any reason for preventing the extension of the national movement south of this zone, whatever promise may have been made, in exchange for the correlative undertaking given by the King, to abide loyally by the terms of their ultimatum, which has not been done. The entire dynasty approves the policy of its chief. The chancelleries know the diplomatic visits paid by the Greek princes last year to Paris, London, and Petrograd, not forgetting Berlin, for the purpose of intriguing, of calumniating the Chief of the Liberal Party, misrepresenting the true sentiment of the patriotic Hellenes, and to vouch for their royal brother's loyalty to the Entente, which today is shown in its true light. Has not the treacherous letter from one of them, published in the European press, been read? Has not the Crown Prince's recommendation to the men of his own regiment, on the eve of the Athenian vespers, 'not to leave a single Frenchman alive on Hellenic soil,' been heard? Not only has such a dynasty become impossible in Greece, but also the régime of a constitutional monarchy which is capable of degenerating quickly into autocracy, as has been proved in the reigns of King Otho and of King Constantine. The Greek people are today ripe for a republic, and they, whose ancestors evolved the democratic model, do not wish to remain behind the two great republics of Europe at the moment, when that of the United States is so generously throwing itself into the struggle for the freedom of nations.

Decision.—For these reasons and for others more fully set forth in the note herewith annexed, the Congress of the Hellenic Colonies of Europe, Africa and America, reiterates its demand of Dec. 11 last; holds King Constantine to be responsible, as regards the Hellenic nation and the powers protecting Greece, for all the consequences following from his Germanophil and anti-national personal policy; declares that he and all his dynasty have forfeited the throne and all their prerogatives; affirms that even a constitutional monarchy having become impossible in Greece, a republican régime is the only one in conformity with the national traditions of the Hellenes, and requests that the protecting powers will no longer prevent any province from giving its adherence to the National Government at Salonika, and beg them to recognize the Hellenic

SAOON CLOSING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Resolutions have been passed by the Minneapolis Federation of Ministers calling on the State Public Safety Commission to close all saloons in the city during the war, and calling attention to the fact that many young men from the Northwest will be trained for the army at Ft. Snelling, near the city. The Safety Commission was commanded for closing 38 saloons in the Bridge Square district.

AN INDEPENDENT POLAND WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—A declaration issued by the political club of the Polish parties at Geneva states that the Polish nation rejoiced at the fall of the ancien régime in Russia, from which Poland had suffered even more than Russia, and at the constitution of the Provisional Government, composed of valiant champions of liberty and leaders of the Russian people. The declaration of that Government, made in agreement with Russia's allies, by which the establishment of an independent Polish State is announced, found, so the manifesto goes on to say, an echo in Poland which is the precursor of the abolition of all disagreement between the two countries. The Polish nation bases its aspirations to the establishment of an independent state, not only on the rights of man, but on the rights of its own historical past, with which are bound up its glorious political traditions. The Republic of Poland has always stood for tolerance and for freedom for the people inhabiting it. The liberty to conclude alliances and military conventions is, the declaration maintains, an attribute of all independent states.

By reason of its geographical situation the future Polish State must seek a good understanding with its neighbors, above all with those which hold ideals of liberty. The more the natural tendencies of the future State are satisfied, and the more complete liberty of action it attains, the better will it be able to cultivate a peaceful policy and fulfill the mission assigned to it by its geographical situation. At the present time the whole civilized world perceives the great importance of the Polish question and understands that its only solution can be the restoration of Poland to the position of an independent State. Six months ago the Central Empires recognized this by their announcement of an autonomous Poland composed of a portion of the Polish territories. President Wilson, by his famous mes-

sage last January, raised the question to the height of an act necessary alike from the viewpoint of historical justice and international wisdom. Russian democracy today, having broken its own chains, affirms the establishment of an independent Polish State, composed of the whole of Poland, to be the guarantee of a lasting peace in the new Europe of the future.

On every side, states the manifesto, it is seen that the restoration of the rights of the Polish nation is necessary, not only as an act of justice, but in the general interest. This solution to the problem, desired by all, must not be only half realized and its completion left to the future, but, the time being fully ripe, must be carried out in its entirety and by this means the real foundations of a lasting peace may be laid. The declaration ends by saying that the restored Polish State will doubtless be a new factor for the emission of light and fraternity in the family of nations and will contribute to the realization of the ideals of humanity.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Words for the baccalaureate hymn for this year's graduating class at Radcliffe College have been written by Miss Helen White of Roslindale. Several of the nonacademic organizations in the college are buying Liberty Bonds, including the Radcliffe News, the Radcliffe Athletic Association, the Guild and the Idler Club. The annual junior-senior luncheon is being held in Agassiz House, Cambridge, today, with Miss Grace Walsh of Boston in charge.

CUSTOM SET ASIDE IN PROMOTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Numerous amendments to the War Revenue Bill, to bring about war-time prohibition by taxes amounting to little less than penalties on the traffic, were offered in the Senate on Friday by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, chairman of the Agriculture Committee. He also introduced a bill to authorize and direct the President to commandeer distilled spirits now in bond, for war uses.

One amendment would provide for a tax on distilled spirits in bond less than five years of \$5 a gallon, with a further tax of \$1 a gallon for each added year.

The Senator also proposes increased tax upon grain, cereals and other foodstuffs used in manufacturing distilled spirits from \$20 a bushel, as adopted by the finance committee, to \$60 a hundred pounds. Taxes on beer and other malt liquors also would be increased under another amendment by \$1.25 a barrel upon products containing less than 2½ per cent alcohol and \$5 a barrel in excess, a rate regarded as prohibitory.

Increase of the present internal revenue license for those retailing distilled spirits for beverage purposes to \$5000 annually, also is proposed.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia appeared before the Finance Committee Friday in support of his amendment to the Revenue Bill, providing for an increase in second-class postage rates. The committee is expected to complete its work in time to report the bill to the Senate in the middle of the week, new questions having arisen to considerably delay its progress.

TAMPA BAY BRIDGE GRANT

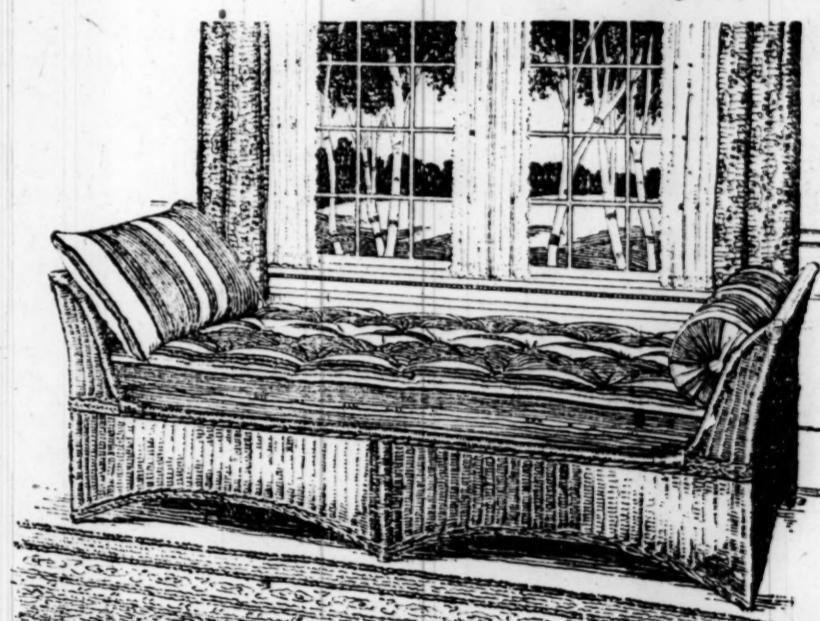
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida Senate has passed a bill providing for a grant of right of way to any common carrier undertaking the construction of one or more lines of railway bridges across Tampa Bay or Old Tampa Bay.

ORDERS TO REFUSE SLACKERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orders have been received from Washington by recruiting officers here to refuse to accept for enlistment all men who had failed to register and to turn them over to the civil authorities.

A Reminder—Buy a Liberty Bond



—“the gleam of something finer than dollars”—

America has awakened to a realization of the part she must take in meeting the needs of the world.

Their business is moving forward at gratifying speed.

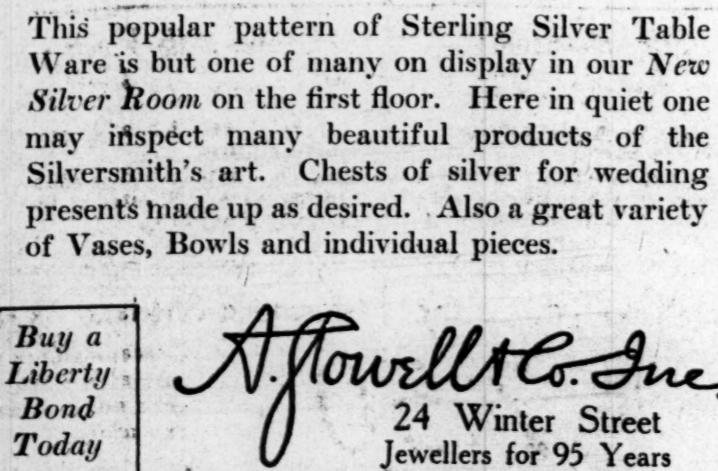
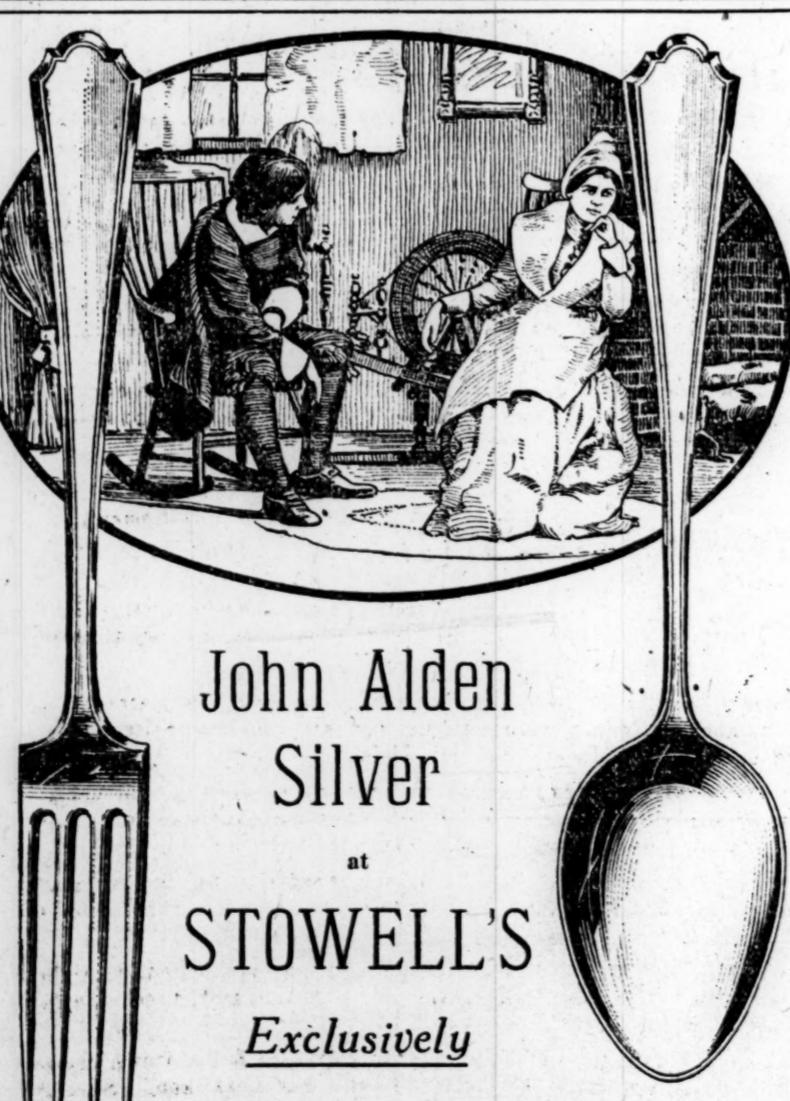
They believe that conditions have not changed materially from last year—unless it be for the better.

Commerce quickened.

Speeding up all along the line.

They believe that the advance of prices has gone far enough.

They will stand their full share of the increased cost in furnishing America's homes.



A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter Street
Jewellers for 95 Years

This popular pattern of Sterling Silver Table Ware is but one of many on display in our New Silver Room on the first floor. Here in quiet one may inspect many beautiful products of the Silversmith's art. Chests of silver for wedding presents made up as desired. Also a great variety of Vases, Bowls and individual pieces.

Business Efficiency, Service, Conservation—the needs of the hour.

The Paine Furniture Company have confidence in the future of America.

Paine Furniture Company
Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

Paine's Illustrated Summer Catalog
Now ready for distribution

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

The German War Office on Friday night issued the following communication:

The English today were unable to continue the battle in Flanders with the force which they employed for the attack yesterday. A local advance to the east of Messines was repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Saturday)—The War Office communication issued on Friday evening says:

The artillery activity continues very lively in the region of the Chemin des Dames, especially in the Cerny sector and to the south of Flain. The enemy forces during the day did not renew their attacks on this part of the front. Everywhere else the day has been comparatively quiet.

Belgian communication: During the night the environs of Lizerne were submitted to a violent bombardment. The enemy artillery manifested during the day some activity in front of Steenstraete. We took to task several batteries. In the region of Bix-schote the approaches to the Ferryman's House were the theaters of bomb and grenade fighting which lasted several hours.

Army of the East, June 7: Artillery fighting is reported in the Tchernia bend. Patrols were active in the region of Nong. The Angista station was bombed by British aviators.

Friday forenoon's statement says: During the night the Germans violently bombarded our lines in the region southeast of St. Quentin. Our artillery replied effectively and held in check enemy troops which were preparing to leave trenches along the road between St. Quentin and La Fere.

There was great activity during the night on the whole front north of Moulin de Laffaux. South of Flain and in the sector of Cerny the artillery fighting became very violent for a time. The enemy forces made attacks at a number of points. They were repelled by our fire.

Our aviators yesterday dropped bombs freely on the railway stations of Avrincourt and Rechicourt and on various barracks in the region of Vouziers.

British Drive Near Lens

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British commander-in-chief reported a new drive south of Lens, by which British forces on a "wide front" south of Souchez entered German positions, on a front of over two miles and to a depth of more than half a mile.

The fighting was particularly fierce east of Messines and also in the neighborhood of Klein Zillebeki! Sir Douglas continued. "We retain all ground gained and the enemy losses were heavy."

"South of the Souchez River, southeast of Loos, and southwest of La Bassée, large numbers of Germans were killed and there was great damage done to their defenses."

MAJOR REDMOND PASSES AWAY

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE (Saturday)—Major William Redmond, brother of John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, passed away today.

William Hoey Kearney Redmond was educated at Clongowes and early devoted himself to politics. He entered Parliament as member for Wexford in 1882, and continued to represent that constituency in the House until 1885, when he was elected for County Fermanagh. In 1892 he was returned for East Clare. Major Redmond was a barrister-at-law and an earnest supporter of Home Rule. Shortly after the outbreak of war, he joined the army and attained the rank of major. In the course of the famous discussion on Home Rule in the House last March, Major Redmond made an earnest appeal for unity in a speech which was acclaimed on all hands as a masterpiece of simple eloquence.

MONEY SAVED ON WEST WING

At a meeting of the State House commission held today, the final payment on the contract for the west wing was made to William Crane. When the appropriation was asked for the west wing, the building was estimated at \$361,000. It has been completed for \$322,000. This latter amount includes the various changes that have been made in the course of construction to adapt the building to the departments assigned.

Within a few minutes the enemy first line was carried on the whole front attacked. Our troops then pressed on, with scarcely a pause, up the western slopes of the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, and three hours after the commencement of the attack had stormed the entire crest line from south to north.

Shortly afterwards the whole of Messines was captured, and before midday the capture of Wytschaete village had also been completed after hard fighting.

In the second stage of the attack our troops pushed down the eastern slopes of the ridge and advanced against a powerful line of German rear defenses, which lay like a chord of an arc across the base of the salient formed by the ridge itself.

Heavy fighting took place in a further series of woods and strong points, but at 3:45 p.m. the village of Oostavene, lying just west of the center of the line, was captured.

By nightfall practically the whole trench system was also in our hands and we had gained the whole day's objectives. Great numbers of German fallen found lying in the captured positions proved the severity of the enemy losses, a large proportion of which was again borne by Bavarian troops. Our own losses were light. The enemy forces made no attempt during the night to recover their lost positions.

Following on the great care and thoroughness in preparations made under the orders of General Sir Herbert Plumer, the complete success gained may be ascribed chiefly to the destruction caused by our mines, to the violence and accuracy of our bombardment, to the very fine work of the Royal Flying Corps and to the incomparable dash and courage of the infantry.

The whole force acted in perfect combination. Excellent work was

BRITAIN GREETES UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS

(Continued from page one)

two plain silver stars; nothing in a bunch of soldiers to point him out as the major-general, soon probably to be the first American lieutenant-general since the days of Grant.

Inspection of the guard of honor was not a lengthy process, though it had to be conducted under the well-directed offensive activity of a battery of photographers and the scrutiny of a battalion of journalists, mobilized for this great occasion from the north and south, east and west. One soldier was honored by the special attention of the general, whose keen eyes caught on his arm the two little parallel stripes of gold signifying that he had twice been wounded. "Where did you win these man?" Gen. Pershing asked. "At Givency and Laventie, sir," came the prompt reply, which was greeted with a warm, appreciative smile.

The general then returned to the deck of the Baltic, where he stood at salute while the band on the quay crashed out into "God Save the King." F.

Arrival Announced

Departure of General and Staff Kept Secret in Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The arrival of General Pershing and his staff in London, announcement of which event

has been made, marks what is considered a most successful military movement, and is the first step of the military operations in the European war.

So closely has the news of the departure of the general and his staff been guarded that inquiries have been made only in the past few days as to when the Pershing staff would leave Washington. General Pershing has with him 198 officers, enlisted men and other attaches.

The party made the trip on schedule time. It was learned that the Government had advised on Thursday that the vessel on which they crossed was on time, relieving any anxiety that might have been felt.

Reports from Paris on Thursday said sites for the cantonments for American troops had been selected. Presumably General Pershing will inspect these, and complete arrangements for the reception of his troops.

No information as to the composition of the force or when it may be expected to reach France has been given out, beyond the original statement that a division of regular troops, supplemented by a regiment of marines, would be sent at the earliest practicable date.

In announcing the personnel of General Pershing's staff the War Department made public the first general orders of the commander of the American expeditionary force, dated Washington, May 26. The orders name the general's staff as follows:

Personal Staff—Capts. Nelson E. Margeret, field artillery, and James M. Collins, cavalry, and First Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, infantry, aides-de-camp.

General Staff Corps—Maj. James C. Harbord, cavalry, chief of staff; Majs. John McA. Palmer and Dennis E. Nolan, general staff corps, assistants.

Adjutant-General's Department—Col. Benjamin Alvord, adjutant; Maj. John L. Hines, assistant.

Inspector-General's Department—Col. Andrew W. Brewster, inspector; Majs. Fox Connor and Robert L. Clark, assistants.

Judge Advocate-General's Department—Lieut.-Col. Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate; Maj. H. H. A. Bayne, assistant.

Quartermaster Corps—Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. David S. Stanley and Harry E. Wilkins, Majors Charles E. Stanton and Samuel D. Rockenbach, assistants.

Medical Department—Col. Alfred E. Bradley, surgeon; Col. Marquette W. Ireland, Maj. George P. Peed and Capt. Henry Beuken, assistants.

Corps of Engineers—Col. Harry Taylor, engineer; Captains Ernest Graves and Robert G. Alexander, assistants.

Ordnance Department—Lieut.-Col. Clarence C. Williams, ordnance

officer; First Lieut. Oley Bonar, assistant.

Signal Corps—Col. Edgar Russell, signal officer; Capts. Parker Pitt and James B. Taylor, assistants; Maj. Townsend F. Boddy, aviation officer.

Attached—Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Dunlap, U. S. M. C.; Majors John H. Parker, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Logan Feland, U. S. M. C. and Robert Bacon, Quartermaster Corps; Capts. Arthur L. Conger, Twenty-sixth Infantry; H. Drum, infantry; Raymond W. Briggs, Quartermaster Corps; Milosh R. Hilgard, Quartermaster Corps; William O. Reed, cavalry; John S. Chambers, Quartermaster Corps; David H. Scott, Fifth Cavalry; Gabe Pileul, Gustave Porges, F. T. Hill, B. Moore and C. D. Liebman, Quartermaster Corps; First Lieutenants George S. Patten Jr., Seventh Cavalry; Richard B. Paddock, Birdseye Blake, Lewis, R. M. Glasper and W. F. Repp, Signal Corps; Second Lieutenants Orva E. Beezley and Edwin F. Ely, Quartermaster Corps.

NEW YORK CITY
BEGINS CENSUS OF
CLASSIFICATION

Abilities of All Inhabitants Between 16 and 50 Years of Age to Be Catalogued

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State today began to set its house in order for war by cataloguing and card-indexing the abilities of all its citizens, male and female, between 16 and 50 years of age. Formal registration begins at 7 a. m. Monday. Today was employed by the authorities in locating the registration points, 4000 of which will be in New York City alone, with thousands of others all over the State, and in distributing blank registration cards.

Between Monday, June 11, and Monday, June 25, the State will gather and classify a record of its man and woman power. Registration cards, like the Federal Government card, except that they are white, will be issued. Registration will be compulsory. Failure to register entails arrest and imprisonment for six months. Those registered, both male and female, will be subject to draft into the national service of the State. In short, every citizen of the State, between the ages of 16 and 50, inclusive, will comprise a great immobilized military, industrial and social service militia for the State of New York.

Complete returns were received from 17 states and the District of Columbia, showing a falling off from the estimated number. These districts have a combined registration of 2,349,356, compared with their census estimate of 2,703,727.

Alabama's complete official report on registration for the army draft shows that State 34,967 short, and Mississippi is 38,081 below the estimates. Wisconsin went more than 11,000 over her estimate. North Carolina, Illinois and Connecticut also were well over the estimates for those states.

The full returns from Mississippi show a total registration of 139,525; claimed and possible exemptions, white 49,437; total whites registered 64,334; Negroes claiming exemption, 47,197; total Negroes 74,579; aliens 567, alien enemies 45.

Alabama's returns were: Total registration, 179,828; claimed and possible exemptions, whites 75,372; total whites 108,610; Negroes claiming exemption or possible exemption, 45,106; total Negroes' registration 69,956; aliens 1173; alien enemies 89.

Full returns from West Virginia show that the State was more than 15,000 under census bureau estimates. Maryland was about 5000 short. Returns from West Virginia were: Total registration 127,409; total whites registered 103,856; claimed and possible exemption of negroes, 63,07; total negro registration, 11,872; aliens 10,678; alien enemies, 1,003.

Maryland's results were: Total registration 120,458; claimed and possible exemption of whites, 53,989; total registration of whites, 89,504; claimed and possible exemption of negroes, 12,591; total negro registration, 22,655; aliens 7,389; alien enemies, 192.

Regarding the reported intention to exempt married men as a class, those in charge of the formation of the new army have no intention of immediately exempting all married men of military age. The rules and regulations covering exemptions have not been made known, and many of the details concerning the manner in which the question will be handled have not been formulated.

New York Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Latest figures registered in Greater New York 270,783 claimed exemption and 148,122 registered as eligible for draft. There were 13,400 enemy aliens and 158,365 neutral aliens. Ten arrests have been made for failure to register, and more are expected.

SHOW FREE TO CHILDREN

School children of Greater Boston under 15 years of age are admitted free while the flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is being held on the grounds of the Wentworth Institute, according to an announcement last night from Richard M. Saltonstall, president of the society.

WOMEN'S WAIST SHOP

Filene's

BUY LIBERTY BONDS
NOW
BOOTH—STREET FLOOR

Women's new \$2 Waists

Lovely imported voile
and organdie

"Eunice" \$2

Sketch 1—Voile, embroidered with colored dots.

"Elaine" \$2

Sketch 2—Crisp organdie with colored picoté scallops.

"End" \$2

Sketch 3—Imported chiffon voile, trimmed with Valenciennes lace—all white.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—8th floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

BRITISH RADICALS GIVEN PASSPORTS CONDITIONALLY

Lord Robert Cecil Says Delegates May Visit Petrograd Only—Mrs. Pankhurst Going

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The question of passports granted to Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Jowett to enable them to visit Russia came up in the House of Commons yesterday. Lord Robert Cecil explained that this step had been taken on representations by the Russian Government, which desired that representatives of the minority as well as of the majority of working class opinion should be allowed to visit Petrograd.

The military staff at the Cadet School of Aeronautics at Tech is: Capt. B. U. Mills, U. S. A. Commandant; Lieut. E. J. Weston and Lieut. C. H. M. Roberts, U. S. A., assisted by a student group, Charles G. Miller, Arthur F. Benson and Leon L. McGrady. The Technology staff is headed by Prof. C. H. Peabody, assisted by Prof. R. DeC. Ward, who has been transferred for the course from Harvard, in meteorology, and a group of instructors and assistants, Messrs. K. L. Min, Fales, Carlson, Marston and Mathewson, together with Francis Victor duPont, who graduates next week, representing mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. Frank M. Kanaly, instructor in physical training, will care for the physical exercises of the aeronautical students.

Lord Robert insisted that the passports were for Petrograd only, and the holders could not take part in any international conference at Stockholm or elsewhere, and would not be free to communicate either directly or indirectly with enemy subjects.

Replying to Ramsay MacDonald, who asked whether if the conditions were accepted they ruled out conversations with such persons as M. Branting, Lord Robert repeated the condition laid down by the Cabinet was that there was to be no communication direct or indirect with enemy subjects.

M. Branting was a highly respected statesman, who was by no means hostile to the allied cause.

Lord Robert added that the Cabinet had decided that Mrs. Pankhurst should have a passport for Russia.

BOY SCOUTS DRILL AT THE STADIUM

Boy Scouts of Greater Boston held their third annual rally in the Harvard Stadium today with more than 5000 uniformed scouts participating.

James A. Parker, chairman of the committee in charge, directed the various field events which included several new features. This morning the boys practiced on Soldiers Field in anticipation of the scheduled events of the afternoon.

With the Harvard Regiment Band furnishing music, assisted by the Boy Scout Pipe and Drum Corps, the program of 25 events started with all the registered troops in Greater Boston marching in review. This was followed by the ceremony of colors, the pledge of allegiance and the singing of "America." Tower building, an antelope race, fire lighting without matches, fire building, fire fighting and water boiling, pyramid building, making camp and laying up fires, trek car race, district yell, semaphore signaling, first aid demonstration, pony express competition, leap frog, wall scaling, equipment or dressing race, chariot race, barrel tilting are some of the features. Exercises, consisting of the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," retreat and the lowering of colors closed the rally.

The opinion is the outcome of a Hopkinton case wherein the purchaser had it addressed to his residence, and, because there was no pony express in the town, sought to get the goods at the freight station. The railroad refused to turn it over, since the statute provides that a railroad or steamship corporation shall make no delivery to a person other than the owner or consignee or at any other place than is there marked."

YACHT TO BE GUNBOAT

After being repaired at the Atlantic Works in Boston today, Henry Ford's yacht, *Sailia*, is to proceed to another port, where it will be fitted as an auxiliary gunboat for use in the United States Navy.

Fair List Prices

Fair Treatment

Jordan Marsh
CompanyJordan Marsh
Company

Practically Every Section in Our Great Store Contributes to This Sale, in Which All Items Are at Least 1/3 Reduction From Original Selling Prices

A Quick-Clearance Underpricing Event Brought About by Unseasonable May Weather

Women's Costumes

Taffeta Silk Dresses—In new styles; material or crepe sleeves, deep gathered collars. Sale Price **15.00**

White Crepe de Chine Dresses—Deep collar of Georgette. Sale Price **16.50**

White Crepe de Chine Dresses—Deep collar of Georgette and silk bows. Sale Price **19.50**

Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses—With lace poplin. Georgette front and sleeves. Sale Price **22.50**

Navy Blue Taffeta Gown—Two piece reproductions, tier skirts, sash across over bodice, roll collar of Georgette. Sale Price **25.00**

Skirt Waist Dresses of crepe de chine, wash silk, voile and gingham; separate skirt, belt and waist. Sale Price **15.00**

15.00 to 22.50

Hand Embroidered Lingerie Gown—Silk. Sale Price **95.00**

Georgette and Taffeta Afternoon Gowns—Sale Price **32.50**

1 Lemon Satin Evening Gown—With French blue tulle. Sale Price **95.00**

4 Afternoon Gowns—Of imported stripe silks. Sale Price **30.00**

1 Gray Georgette Afternoon Gown—Crystal bugles. Sale Price **95.00**

1 Navy Blue Afternoon Gown—Indian head trimming. Sale Price **75.00**

Extra Size Apparel

Women's Wool Coats—Sizes 42½ to 52½. Sale Price **18.50**

Women's Extra Size Wool Gun-burl Coats—Sizes 42½ to 48½. Sale Price **21.50**

Women's Wool Coats—Sizes 42½ to 52½. Sale Price **23.25**

Women's New Wool Bolivia Coats—Sale Price **27.50**

Women's Handsome Vinauna Coats—Sale Price **39.50**

Women's Black Satin Coats—Sizes 44½-48½. Sale Price **35.00**

Women's Extra Size Suits—Sale Price **50.00**

Women's Large Size Suits—In serges, tricotine. Sale Price **35.00**

Women's Large Size Suits—Sale Price **25.00**

Women's Light Weight Wool Skirts—Sale Price **7.50**

Chanda Cloth Skirts—Black and navy. Sale Price **12.50**

Women's Failla Silk and Chanda Cloth Skirts—Black and navy. Sale Price **15.00**

22 Taffeta and Failla Dress Skirts—Sale Price **15.00**

15 Silk and Failla Skirts—Sale Price **18.50**

Women's Extra Size Lingerie Blouses—Sale Price **8.95**

Women's Extra Size Lingerie Blouses—Sale Price **5.00**

Extra Sized Blouses—Sale Price **3.95**

Misses' Hats

Misses' Colored Dress Hats—Sale Price **5.00**

Misses' and Girls' Dress and Semi-Dress Hats—Sale Price **3.25**

Misses' and Girls' Semi-Dress Hats—Colored. Sale Price **1.95**

Children's Dress and Semi-Dress Colored Hats—Sale Price **1.95**

Women's Suits

Wool Jersey Sport Suits—Sale Price, small sizes only. **18.50**

Homespun and Tweed Suits—Sale Price **18.50**

New Navy Blue Suits—Sale Price **18.50**

Youthful Navy Blue Suits—Sale Price **25.00**

Smart Gold and Tan Suits—Sale Price **25.00**

Tailored Burella Suits—Sale Price **25.00**

High-Grade Black and Navy Suits—Sale Price **29.50**

One-of-a-Kind Suits—In colors. Sale Price **29.50**

Sample Taffeta Suits—Sale Price **35.00**

One-of-a-Kind High-Grade Silk Suits—Sale Price **50.00**

Women's Skirts

Wool Plaid and Stripe Skirts—Tailored. Sale Price **5.00**

Wool Plaid and Vinauna Skirts—Summer linings. Sale Price **8.75**

High-Grade Skirts—Plaids and striped wool. Sale Price **7.50**

Summer Skirts—Tailored and plaited models. Sale Price **10.00**

Colored Silk Skirts—Plaids, stripes, Paisley. Sale Price **13.00**

Women's Hosiery

Women's Fancy Silk Hose—Mostly hand emb. Sale Price **2.45**

Women's Fancy Silk Hose—Sale Price **1.65**

Women's Colored Silk Hose—Lace ankles. Sale Price **1.25**

Women's Black Silk Hose—Sale Price **0.95**

Women's Fancy Silk Hose—Broken lots and sizes. Sale Price **8.50**

Women's Costumes

Women's Coats

Handsome Model Wraps—Of black satin. Sale Price **38.50**

Dressy Model Coats and Wraps—Sale Price **38.50**

Fine Cashmere Bolivia Model Coats—Sale Price **58.50**

10 Wool Street and Motor Coats—Sale Price **45.00**

10 Dressy and Semi-Dressy Wool Coats—Sale Price **35.00**

15 New Wool Coats—Sale Price **28.50**

10 Satin and Silk Wraps—Sale Price **45.00**

10 Silk and Satin Coats—Sale Price **35.00**

20 Cloth Coats—Sale Price **23.25**

20 Wool Coats—In plain colors or fancy effects. Sale Price **18.50**

50 Street and General Utility Wool Coats—Sale Price **15.00**

Inexpensive Dresses

Taffeta Silk Dresses—Several styles. Sale Price **8.75**

Taffeta Silk Dresses—Odd sizes. Sale Price **5.75**

1 Lemon Satin Evening Gown—With French blue tulle. Sale Price **95.00**

4 Afternoon Gowns—Of imported stripe silks. Sale Price **30.00**

1 Gray Georgette Afternoon Gown—Crystal bugles. Sale Price **95.00**

1 Navy Blue Afternoon Gown—Indian head trimming. Sale Price **75.00**

Negligees

Negligees—White voile and figured Swiss. Sale Price **6.50**

Negligees—In albatross and novetie crepe. Sale Price **3.95**

Corduroy Robes—Odd sizes. Sale Price **2.95**

Boudoir Caps—Discontinued patterns. Sale Price **3.50**

Kimonos

Cotton Crepe, Dotted Silk Crepe Kimonos—Slightly soiled. Sale Price **2.75**

Silk Muslin and Cotton Crepe Kimonos—Sale Price **1.95**

Jap Silk Dressing Sacques—Sale Price **1.00**

Crepe de Chine Dressing Sacques—Jap styles. Sale Price **1.95**

Cotton Crepe Kimonos—One and two-piece styles. Sale Price **1.00**

Misses' Suits

Misses' Suits—Sale Price **39.50**

Misses' Suits—Sale Price **35.00**

Misses' Silk Sport Suits—Sale Price **35.00**

Misses' Suits—Sale Price **25.00**

Misses' Suits—In broken sizes and colors. Sale Price **15.75**

Misses' Dresses

Misses' Evening Dresses—Sale Price **12.50**

Misses' Street Dresses—In combination foulard, striped taffeta and crepe meteore. Sale Price **29.50**

Misses' Street Silk Dresses—Mostly spring models. Sale Price **15.00**

Misses' Cloth Street Coats—Sale Price **35.00**

Misses' Wash Dresses—Discontinued patterns. Sale Price **1.95**

Misses' Wash Dresses—Discontinued patterns. Sale Price **1.95**

Misses' Wash Dresses—Sale Price **1.95</**

PREFERENTIAL BILL OPPOSED

Abrogation of Right of Railway Employees to Strike Is Unfavorably Viewed by Many Senators as Superfluous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Amended to meet the views of the railway brotherhoods, so as not to infringe the right of organized labor to strike, conferred by the Clayton Antitrust Act, the Newland Preferential Shipment Bill was due to pass the Senate this afternoon.

The right of organized railway employees to maintain peaceable strike was defended on the Senate floor on Friday afternoon, during discussion of the Newland preferential shipment bill. Section 1, which numerous members held to be irrelevant to the measure at this time, proposes punishment, during the war with Germany, of persons obstructing interstate commerce "by physical force, threats or intimidation" and authorizes the President to use armed force to prevent such occurrence.

Sen. Hollis spoke in favor of his amendment proposing that the Newland bill shall not be construed to violate the right of peaceable strike contained in the Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914. Many senators declared they would defeat the Newland bill unless thus amended.

It was stated that President Wilson does not ask for the passage of the strike legislation in connection with the authority he wishes to direct rail and water carriers to give priority to food, fuel and certain other shipments of emergency character during the war. Under the present Interstate commerce law, carriers are forbidden to discriminate in shipments, and since the transportation system of the United States is held to be inadequate to meet the present exigency, it is proposed to delegate to the President power to direct that discrimination be made when the national safety demands it.

The labor section with which the bill has been encumbered, and to which the railway brotherhoods take serious objection, follows:

"Any person or persons who shall, during the war with Germany, knowingly and willfully, by physical force, threat, or intimidation, obstruct or retard, or attempt to obstruct the orderly conduct or movement in the United States of interstate or foreign commerce, or the orderly make-up or disposition of any locomotive, car or other vehicle on any railroad in the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest requires, to employ the armed forces of the United States to prevent any such obstruction or retardation of the passage of the mail, or of the orderly conduct or movement of interstate or foreign commerce in any part of the United States, or of any train, locomotive, car, or other vehicle upon any railroad in the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce."

ITALIAN MISSION TO VISIT NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When the Italian Commission visits this city June 11 they will be entertained in much the same way that characterized the welcome extended to the British and French commissions. The Mayor's reception committee will meet them at Jersey City Tuesday afternoon and escort them to a yacht which will take them to the Battery and thence to City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel and others will extend official welcome. They will then be taken to the residence they will occupy during their three days stay. The Mayor's committee and the trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will give a reception in honor of the commissioners at the Museum Tuesday night.

Wednesday the commission will be taken on a harbor and Hudson River trip and that evening they will be guests at a private dinner given by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who is chairman of the Mayor's reception committee.

After dinner they will attend a special performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

At noon Thursday the commissioners will be guests at a luncheon under the auspices of the Merchants Association. In the afternoon they will be honored by an assembly of Italian civic organizations and citizens generally in City College stadium. Here the commissioners will address the Italian population in their own tongue. A dinner in their honor will be given at the Waldorf that night. Friday morning the party will leave for Philadelphia.

COLLEGE MEN'S VICTORY PLEDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Members of the College Men's Training Corps have signed, and are sending broadcast, an oath pledging themselves to prevent any peace agreement with Germany which shall not be based on terms of complete victory. The pledge reads:

"Being profoundly impressed with the dire and inevitable consequences to the free peoples of the world of

a German victory, and viewing with the utmost alarm not only the unpatriotic and treasonable symptoms and propaganda of certain classes of our citizenship, which would paralyze the striking arm of our country and place us at the mercy of a proven merciless autocracy, but as well the lassiveness, indifference and lack of appreciation of the possibility of German victory of so many of our citizens of unquestionable loyalty.

"I hereby solemnly vow that so long as God grants me an ounce of influence with my fellow man; that so long as I possess a spark of life, a farthing of wealth or a jot of honor, I shall freely and incessantly employ them all against our enemy; and I further vow, should the cause for which I make this pledge not prevail during my lifetime, to bequeath to my sons and daughters the spirit which now actuates me and shall continue to actuate me until a victorious peace is made. This pledge means that so far as in me lies, the war in which we are now engaged shall never end except in victory for the cause of my country."

COOPERATIVE FARMING WORK IN ESSEX COUNTY

Association Formed Has Already Bought Carload of Sheep and Will Buy Modern Machines

SALEM, Mass.—The Essex County Cooperative Farming Association, together with what is known as the Essex County Food Production and Conservation Committee, has mapped out a line of work for this summer, which it is believed, will accomplish great results in the matter of aiding the farmer in Essex County, not only to increase his crops, but to improve and add to his livestock as well as lighten his labor in the conducting of his farm.

Already this committee has purchased a carload of 200 blooded sheep in Chicago. These were landed in Topsfield on the Agricultural Society's ground this week, and have nearly all been distributed in various sized lots, at the actual cost, in some dozen or fifteen sections of the county. The idea is to reestablish, if possible, the sheep-raising industry in the county and by so doing make a step in the direction of restoring to the county the production of its own meat providing animals.

In addition, the Essex County Women's Conservation Committee has started a practical campaign for teaching and aiding farmers' wives and others in the canning, evaporating and general conservation of farm products. This will be done in conjunction with the Essex County Independent Agricultural School at Hathorne.

The Cooperative Farming Association is composed of prominent men of means as well as farmers in the county. They have been incorporated and are financing a plan which means much to the county farmer.

It is a well recognized fact that modern farming machinery is almost essential to any great success, but it is also true that the average small farmer cannot afford the investment for tractor plows, modern spraying machines, reapers, etc. This cooperative farming association steps into the breach and will buy these implements and rent them at cost to the farmers. Plans have been made whereby much of the work requiring an expert will be done for them on this cooperative basis. All that is charged is simply the actual cost, the idea being not to make money for the association, but to assist its members and the farmers in general.

The same proposition is also to be followed in the purchase of general supplies, such as spraying ingredients, the cost of which is said to be constantly rising. By pooling their issues through this cooperative association, the farmers will be enabled to purchase in large quantities, securing it cheaper and guarding against possible shortage at a critical time.

Incidentally the Essex County Agricultural School, which is supported by the State and County jointly, will benefit because of the fact that the school will be the headquarters for the farm machinery, when not in use, thus giving the students an opportunity to learn that branch of modern farming.

Evaporating apparatus and machinery for canning and storing of food products will also be headquartered at the school, purchased by this cooperative association.

NO CAMPS FOR FLORIDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—In a special dispatch the War Department has announced that positively no military training camp will be established at Tampa and probably none at Jacksonville. The reason assigned for the decision is that both cities are too far South.

At noon Thursday the commissioners will be guests at a luncheon under the auspices of the Merchants Association.

In the afternoon they will be honored by an assembly of Italian civic organizations and citizens generally in City College stadium.

Here the commissioners will address the Italian population in their own tongue. A dinner in their honor will be given at the Waldorf that night. Friday morning the party will leave for Philadelphia.

At this critical period in our history, the young men of the nation are offering their services—yes, their very lives—to the Country.

If they are willing to offer their lives, ought we not to do our part by loaning of our substance to help our Government?

One way to lead this help is to subscribe for the Liberty Bonds.

Subscribe for what you can, whether it be for \$50,000 or \$50; but subscribe!

Any bank will receive your subscription. Why not make it today?

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

HARDWARE MEN ARE TO CONVENE

Methods of Expanding Trade During War to Be a Topic at Gathering of Delegates at St. Louis June 12 to 14

Methods of expanding the hardware trade and of making it of more than usual value during the period of the war with Germany will be discussed at the annual national convention of the National Retail Hardware Association in St. Louis, Mo., June 12 to 14 and a delegation representing the Massachusetts and Connecticut hardware associations left Boston last night for the convention. The trip is being made by way of Niagara Falls and Chicago and the return will be via Pittsburgh and Atlantic City.

James Strockblin of Watertown, Conn., president of the New England Hardware Dealers Association, headed the party, which included F. Alexander Chandler of Boston, Hiram W. Colton and Mrs. Colton of Cambridge, George A. Fiel and Mrs. Fiel of Waltham. In addition several friends of these officials are taking the trip.

The members of the Boston party were scheduled to arrive at Niagara Falls this morning where they were to be the guests of the Carbundum Company. After inspecting the plant and seeing the falls and rapids they will visit Buffalo and take the evening steamer for Detroit. Sunday morning will be devoted to this city with luncheon at Hotel Statler. In the afternoon they are to leave for Chicago, arriving in time for dinner.

Auto trips in the parks of Chicago on Monday morning will allow the party to join the New York, Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois hardware delegations on a special train for St. Louis—reaching the convention city in the evening. The Jefferson of St. Louis is the headquarters for the delegates. The convention hall is across the street from the hotel. Plans are under way by the St. Louis Ladies Auxiliary to have special entertainment for the ladies in attendance.

G. A. Pauly, former national treasurer, President F. C. Thorpe and Secretary F. X. Bercherer of the Missouri Retail Hardware Association, are in charge of the entertainment, which includes a moonlight excursion down the Mississippi River, an informal banquet and auto rides through the park system.

The convention will open June 12 with the singing of "America" and remarks by C. T. Woodward, president of the national organization. Leading manufacturers and business men of St. Louis district are to welcome the delegates to the convention. In the afternoon a review of the year's work will be given including the president's address, reports by secretary, treasurer, auditing committee and other committees, followed by a "question box."

"Hardware Research and Efficiency"

will be the subject of the morning session June 13, and the beginning of a trade survey will be explained with illustrated charts. The discussion is divided into these parts: (a) The data gathered. (b) Conclusions drawn from research. (c) Changing conditions and demands. (d) Better methods; better business. (e) Intensive study of trade territory.

"Field Work Possibilities" by two or three dealers will close the morning meeting. "The Economics of Distribution" is the general topic for the afternoon gathering. Fayette R. Plumb will tell of "The Elimination of Waste," and other speakers will make addresses on these subjects: "Expansion in Hardware and Kindred Lines," "Cooperation in Distribution," "Opportunities for Increased Trade" and "Business Building by Intensive Canvassing." A general discussion will follow each session.

On June 14 the delegates will devote the morning session to a discussion of "Association Policies and Problems" divided into these parts: "Convention Programs," "Insurance," "How Can State and National Associations Best Serve Members?" "How Can State and National Associations Get Greatest Cooperation From Members?" and "Community Cooperation and Prosperity." Reports of committees on resolutions and nominations close the convention Thursday night.

MALDEN JUNIOR POLICE

MALDEN, Mass.—In preparation for the organization of a junior police force in Malden, Mayor Charles M. Blodgett has appointed the following persons to serve on the executive committee which will have a general supervision over the entire force: George H. Johnson, chairman of the Malden school committee; Farnsworth G. Marshall, superintendent of the schools; Timothy J. Foley, captain of the Malden police; William E. Cun-

ningham; John H. Cosgrove, chairman of the board of registrars; and the Rev. Archy D. Ball D. D. pastor of the Center Methodist Episcopal Church. This commission will be called together at an early date and make final plans for the organization of the force and select its superintendent who will have a general supervision over all who may later be enrolled as either patrolmen or as the boy officers.

COUNTRY FAIR FOR THE DENISON HOUSE

A country fair is to be given in aid of Denison House, the college settlement in the South End of Boston, this afternoon at Cedar Hill, Waltham. Miss Cornelia Warren has kindly given the use of her estate for the purpose.

The folk handicraft department of

Denison House will show many of the articles made by the neighbors of Denison House. This department receives for sale the embroidery which the women nearby make to increase the family income. Many of the beautiful embroideries which the contributors bring in are copied directly from the exquisite fabrics of very early times. Mrs. Kate Stearns Page is planning many pastimes for the children. There are games to appeal to everyone.

LYNN SHOE WORKERS TO PROTEST CLOSINGS

LYNN, Mass.—Shoe workers of Lynn who have been unemployed for several weeks owing to the closing of the factories will hold a meeting to protest against the "unreasonable and arbitrary attitude of the shoe manufacturers in closing summarily their places of business and refusing to arbitrate the differences existing between the employers and the employees until the workers are organized into one union under a responsible head. It is expected that the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will hold a formal investigation next week at which both employers and employees will be summoned to appear. The hearing this week was in part.

The folk handicraft department of

Denison House will show many of the

articles made by the neighbors of

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planning many pastimes for the chil-

dren. There are games to appeal to

everyone.

U. S. BUREAU NEEDS

1000 MEN FOR WORK

Applications for 1000 men are on file at the newly established quarters of the United States free employment service at the old Franklin schoolhouse, it was announced today by Herbert A. Stevens, inspector in charge.

Jobs of all kinds are more plentiful

than men, and the situation is expected

to be more acute after drafting of the

men and succeeds a Democrat. The majority representation in the Senate is decreased to 53, with the Republican increased to 43.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS ABSOLUTELY UNNECESSARY

now, said Mr. Stevens, who explains that laborers are needed at \$2.20

per day of eight hours for excavation work in this vicinity on Federal projects. Skilled help and general laborers can easily be placed without cost to them in position of good pay if they apply to that office, he said.

Miss Sarah E. Elberry of Brighton

has been appointed to aid the five in-

spectors on duty there, and to handle

the women's branch of the service. She

is to begin work Monday. Another

woman employee is to begin work

there soon, when Miss Clara L. Leach,

now in the supervising architect's of-

fice at the Federal Building, begins

duties there.

LINER SOUTHLAND SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Destruction by

a submarine of the British Red Star

Line steamship Southland, with a loss

of possibly 33 lives, was told in cable

advices on Friday to the International

Mercantile Marine Company. The

Southland left Liverpool on May 30

for Philadelphia with cargo only.

SENATOR MCNARY SWORN IN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator

Charles L. McNary of Oregon, ap-

pointed to succeed Senator Lane, was

sworn in on Friday. He is a Republi-

can and succeeds a Democrat. The

majority representation in the Senate is

decreased to 53, with the Republi-

cian increased to 43.

LEAFLET AUTHOR SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HEARS BOND APPEAL

Secretary McAdoo, at New Orleans, Urges Loyal Support of Liberty Loan in Name of Freedom of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Six thousand persons, led by Gov. R. G. Pleasant, Mayor Martin Behrman, Washington artillery, First Louisiana infantry, and civic bodies, welcomed William G. McAdoo on Friday as the most prominent bond salesman who ever visited New Orleans. The Secretary was taken on a parade of the city, and then to the river, where, on board the Port Commission's tug Samson, Mr. McAdoo and W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board addressed the Clearing-House Committee, bankers and business men. The spark was applied to financial patriotism by Mr. McAdoo in a speech the keynote of which was "strengthen the soldiers' arms by buying Liberty bonds." Secretary McAdoo said in part:

"America has decided that she will not surrender. The overshadowing danger to civilization today is the German military autocracy. The hour of test and trial is here. I know that every American citizen, every true freeman, will respond to the call of his country in this crisis.

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to mobilize, to organize, the might of this Nation. Self-governed people are pacific, self-governed people are deliberative in their judgments, self-governed people do not seek war. Germany must be disenchanted and demoralized if the world is to be made safe.

"The Atlantic has been contracted by the submarine, the flying machine and the wireless telegraph. It no longer protects America. The first thing we must do is to raise the money to equip our arms and put them in the field, and to extend credit to the great nations of Europe which are cooperating with us. The least that those of you who cannot fight upon the battlefield can do is to supply the means that will enable the Government to give our soldiers the arms with which they can fight, to supply them with everything that will make them effective units.

"If we fight commensurately with our organized power, we shall shorten this war and save innumerable human lives and inestimable treasure. We ought to be willing to make the necessary sacrifices of property to enable those who are willing to give their lives for America to fight with all their power and all their valor.

"Wars involve sacrifices of property as well as of life. The poor man has only his life and liberty to fight for, but the rich man has his property as well as his life and liberty to fight for. "No true American should hesitate to buy this safest security in the world, this mortgage upon the honor of the American people and upon all the wealth of the United States, \$250,000,000. It is the very least sacrifice that any citizen can render to his Government. The only thing that could stop prosperity would be the refusal of the people to support the reasonable measures of taxation that are needed, and to buy the bonds of the Government.

"Let it not be said that on the 15th day of June, which is bond subscription day, there were fewer men and women in America willing to invest their dollars in the safest security on earth for the cause of liberty than there were gallant men who registered on June 5 to fight in the cause of liberty."

WHAT EXAMINING GUARD HAS TO DO

By a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One can get accustomed to anything, even the monotony of war as waged in Macedonia, and though only a junior subaltern I had been serving for more than nine months with my battalion on the Salonika front, so that my existence was a calm and contented one, I had grown thoroughly to understand my platoon and knew precisely whose kit required constant checking and whose letters needed vigilant censorship, the principal duties of a regimental officer during a period of "rest." I was, however, rudely awakened from this pleasant life, by a message from the adjutant ordering me to depart with a sergeant and 12 men to a certain spot to act as "examining guard." I was informed that an interpreter would meet me there.

I cannot say that I was pleased, and I hated leaving my platoon. My fellow subalterns gave me but little consolation, for the Lewis gun and bomb specialists were haughtily contemptuous of such a commonplace duty, while those who, like myself, merely commanded platoons and possessed no special accomplishments exulted loudly because such a lonely and tedious task had not fallen to their lot. The only comfort I got came from my company commander. Seeing that I was depressed he took me aside and said, "Look here, you needn't think this job you've got is a sort of booby prize or that we're disgruntled with you. Though you're very junior as far as rank is concerned, you've been with us longer than some of the other boys, and the C. O. knows that he can trust you by yourself. After all it is a show of your own and you wouldn't have been given it unless we knew that you would keep the men up to the mark and maintain the credit of the battalion." This put a slightly better aspect on things, but I did not feel particularly elated when I and my small party left camp followed by the men's

blankets and bivouac sheets and my scanty kit.

After 12 miles' trek across country we reached the appointed place, where we found the subalterns of the Divisional Cyclist Company, who we had come to relieve. He showed me the guard house, a tumbledown relic of the Turkish occupation. It had two rooms, one of which I allotted to the guard, while I occupied the other myself. While the rest of the men pitched their bivouacs behind the hut, the subaltern took me to look at the water supply and explained my duties: "You mount the guard daily, and inspect it once by day and once by night. You make your sentries inspect the passes of every one not in an organized unit who goes past the post. This month the passes are pink: the A. P. N. L. of C. will let you know when the color's changed. Do I look at officer's passes as well? You should do so, but that's as well to exercise discretion. A major-general in a hurry doesn't particularly relish having his car stopped. With subalterns and captains you're quite safe." "And what do you do with the rest of the time?" "Oh, anything you like. Collect butterflies or learn the language. Christoforos, the interpreter, messes with the men, but he loves talk. You'll have plenty of leisure to spend with him. Well, I think that's all. So long."

In a few minutes he and his men had pedaled away in a cloud of sunlit dust and I was left to my own devices. It did not take me long to settle down, and I found the work by no means uninteresting. The road was one of the main thoroughfares by which our armories were supplied, and a constant stream of traffic passed along it. Convoy of motor ambulances rolled down the road, filled with wounded, while drafts were always moving up to replace the wastage of war. Long strings of lorries churned up the dust, bearing supplies and munitions up to the front line. Every day one of these stopped to drop our rations and occasionally an old paper, or wildly fantastic rumor, but except for this we were completely cut off from the world and the can.

The work was not arduous. The natives gave little trouble, for Macedonia understands war from bitter experience and does not chafe at the restrictions imposed by it. The word "pass" was quickly learnt and understood, and the only occasions on which trouble was caused was when an out-of-date pass had not been renewed. Even this was quickly adjusted, and as my predecessor had prophesied I had plenty of time on my hands. At first I endeavored to learn Greek, but my efforts were frustrated by the talk that Christoforos would insist on talking English. He had spent three years in Corfu, which he described as "a beautiful city indeed," and his English had a strong Welsh flavor, but he was immensely proud of it. It soon palled, however, and not being versed in etymology, I took up cooking as a hobby. Even before my researches with Christoforos, I had learnt the one Greek word universally known throughout the British Army, "avga" or eggs. By dint of buying these from passing hawkers, and with the aid of ration cheese, I soon became able to concoct most savory messes, and I was looking forward to the gourds and eggplants coming into season, when I received orders to rejoin my unit.

It is desired that anyone who adapts himself to circumstances in one place should immediately be transferred to another. This is one of the minor horrors of war.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL EXERCISES

Bishop William Lawrence is to give the principal address at the graduating exercises of the Roxbury Latin School, which will be held on Friday, June 15. Other speakers will be Robert Hallwell Gardiner, the new president of the board of trustees; Dr. James D. Normandie, the retiring president; and the Rev. Miles Hanson, who has succeeded Dr. D. Normandie at the First Church in Roxbury. The annual founders day exercises will be held tomorrow evening at the old First Church in John Eliot Square. The address will be on John Eliot, founder of the school.

To aid in the movement of increasing the nation's food production and to promote good fellowship, clean sport, efficient scouting and personal responsibility, a camp will be conducted during the summer near the township of Dover. While placing special emphasis upon agricultural work the camp will be like that of regular summer camps for boys with sports of all kinds and the usual camp activities.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE
At the first executive meeting following the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, the committee canvassing the returns from the preferential ballot reported the following officers elected: President, Lewis J. Johnson; first vice-president, John S. Codman; second vice-president, Charles H. Porter; treasurer, Judd Dewey; secretary, Franklin Blake; executive committee, Confort A. Adams, Edmund J. Burke, Robert E. Blakeslee, Robert B. Capon, James R. Carret, Stuart Chase, William L. Garrison Jr., John R. Nichols, Henry D. Nunn, Alexander Mackendrick. The league advocates the raising of war revenues by the taxation of increasing land values, thus relieving the burden upon industry, inasmuch as land values are created solely by the nation as a nation and are its natural source of revenue.

GERMANS COME UNDER GUARD
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Three hundred and twenty-two officers and men of the crew of the German cruiser Cormoran, which was sunk outside the harbor of Guam to prevent its seizure by the United States when war was declared, arrived as prisoners of war at a California port on Friday. Fifty marines were in charge of the German

GERMAN STUDY IS OPPOSED

CINCINNATI HAS CITIZENS LEAGUE ON FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEACHING OF TONGUE OF FOE IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Citizens League on Foreign Languages in the Elementary Schools has been organized in Cincinnati as a result of the agitation to abolish the teaching of German in the public schools. A number of prominent men are the organizers. This is the first organized effort made, although the Board of Education has been urged by private citizens to take up the abolition of German instruction.

It is argued that the cost of teaching German is excessive; that it tends to perpetuate German ideals and weakens the Americanism of the schools. It is held the German representation on the School Board is too large, three of the five members being Germans. The new league announces its principles as follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to the teaching of any foreign language in the elementary schools and are therefore in favor of the elimination of the German language, which is the only foreign language now taught, and for these reasons: That the teaching of German is a misuse of public money; that it is a discrimination against other foreign speaking fellow citizens; that it retards the progress of all pupils in the acquisition of the language of the nation; and chiefly that it tends to create an un-American spirit."

GREETERS PLEDGE LOYALTY TO COUNTRY

Two resolutions were passed yesterday at the last business session of the seventh annual convention of the Greeters of America, held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, one declaring "absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States," and pledging "undivided support to the pronounced policy of the President," and the other asking that a "hotel course" be made a part of the curriculum of the various universities throughout the United States. Portland, Or., was chosen as the next convention city.

Leroy D. Moulton presided at the official dinner last night, which 250 delegates and their women attended. Brief addresses were made by R. D. McFadden of Omaha, the newly elected president, E. E. Pitts, the retiring president, and others.

Officers elected besides Mr. McFadden were: R. E. Gould of New Hampshire and F. T. Shanley of California vice-presidents; D. S. Warner of Colorado, secretary; D. F. Sears of Colorado, treasurer.

The Greeters will close their convention today with a sightseeing trip down Boston Harbor, stopping at Nantasket for dinner and field sports.

GRADUATES' MAGAZINE

Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, Harvard '87, has been named editor of the Harvard Graduates Magazine to succeed William R. Castle Jr. '00, who has resigned his position to take up Red Cross work. Mr. Howe is the present editor of the Alumni Bulletin and will combine the editorial work of both publications next year.

HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL

A sum of more than \$25,000 has been raised to establish the Francis Greenwood Peabody professorship in

East India

Druggets

A Complete Stock

Direct importations through long-established connections with the native makers in Bangalore, result in a stock of sizes and patterns probably unequalled in Boston today.



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Patterns—from two to ten designs in each size noted above.

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the Harvard Divinity School. The professorship is established in honor of Francis G. Peabody '69, Plummer professor of Christian morals, emeritus, and the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham '86 of Boston, in writing in behalf of the contributors, expresses their hope that the fund may be augmented until it is sufficient to provide for a full professorship, but until such an aggregate is secured the contributors wish the fund to be used "for someone of less rank than a professor" and to promote the best interests of the school.

TRAINING CAMP PLANS AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Williams in September will be eligible for admission until the quota is filled. The camp will probably be under the direction of Capt. T. N. Gimperling. Thirty-fourth Infantry, who has been professor of military science and tactics at Williams College. He will be aided by Sergt. J. N. Cru, to secure whose services the Administration is now petitioning the French authorities. Applications for admission should be addressed to the treasurer of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and must be received before June 19.

AMERICANIZATION TO BE CELEBRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Americanization celebrations in a dozen community centers of the city on the Fourth of July are being planned by a committee directing Americanization work in Chicago. The advantages of citizenship in the United States are to be emphasized, together with democracy.

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"The Specialty Silk Store"

New Thresher Buildings

15-17-19 Temple Place
Through to 41 West Street

Please note
We have moved
to Our New
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Enlarged Store

Announce the First

June Clearance Sale

In Our New Buildings

And we intend to make it the most memorable one in point of value giving of all previous sales in our history.

Silks, Spool Silks, Georgette Crepe, Silk Nets, Chiffons, Velvets, Corduroys, Wool Dress Goods, Millinery, Waists, Silk Petticoats

NOTE—Owing to the extremely low prices that obtain during this sale every purchase must be considered final. All mail orders must be accompanied by CASH sufficient to cover purchase and cost of mailing, any balance will be returned immediately. Positively No Exchanges, Credits, Reservations or C. O. D.s.

5th FLOOR

SILKS

SILK REMNANTS

Double width silk remnants. Lengths are from 1 yard to 5 yards. Usual retail price \$1.00 to \$3.00 yard. 75c

(Quantities limited to each customer. No mail orders.)

25-Inch White and Black Jap Silks. Retail value 55c. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. 38c

27-Inch Imported White All-Silk Shanghai Duck, guaranteed to wash perfectly. Retail value 89c. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. 55c

32-Inch Imported Striped Tab Silks. Retail value \$1.25. June Clearance Sale, yd. 65c

36-Inch Imported White Washable Habutai Silks, made in Japan on hand looms. Sold in retail stores at, yard, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75. Our June Clearance Sale Prices, yd. 18c, 58c, 78c, 95c, \$1.15

35-Inch Black "Ornental" Waterpoof Indigo Silks, made in Japan and dyed in Lyons. Sold in retail stores at, yard, 89c, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.65, \$2.00. Our June Clearance Sale Prices, yard. 60c, 70c, 85c, \$1.10, \$1.35

35-Inch White, Flesh and Black Corsica, made expressly for linings. (Dressmakers take note.) Pure dye, all silk. Retail value \$1.50. Our Great June Clearance Sale Price, yard. 81.10

40-Inch Georgette Crepe and Chiffon Cloth in wanted colors including white, ivory, flesh and black. Made in France and America. Retail value \$2.00. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. \$1.15

40-Inch Satin Striped Georgette Crepe. Were \$3 yd. June Clearance Sale Price. \$1.38

35-Inch Plain "La Jerz," in sport colorings. Retail value \$1.75. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. \$1.10

33-Inch Imported White Shantung Pongee Silk. Retail value \$2.25. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. \$1.38

26-Inch Genuine Imported Shantung Pongee. Retail value 75c. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. 45c

33-Inch Genuine Imported Natural Shantung Pongee. Fine selected quality. Retail value 99c. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. 55c

35-Inch Satin Messaline, in a line of wanted colors, including plenty of white and black. Retail value \$1.50. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. 55c

40-Inch Black and Colored Crepe de Chine. Retail value \$1.50. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. 81.10

35-Inch Colored Taffeta, including plenty of white and black and a full line of colors. Retail value \$1.75. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. 81.10

35-Inch and 40-Inch Colored Taffetas, including our entire stock of Taffeta Brilliant, Radium and Pussy Willow. Values up to \$2.50—all priced for quick Clearance. 55c

35-Inch Black Chiffon Taffeta, made exclusively for Thresher Brothers. Retail value \$1.35. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. 95c

40-Inch Colored Charmeuse and Dress Satins. Formerly sold for \$2.25. Our June Clearance Sale Price, yard. \$1.65

35-Inch and 40-Inch Rich Imported Novelty Silks. Some made in Como, Italy, others in Lyons, France. All new this season. Retail values \$3.00 to \$4.00. All at one price; namely, per yard. \$1.95</p

"POTATO PEN" IS NEW DISCOVERY

Kansas City Man From Chance Inspection of Cellar Potato Pile Invents Outdoor System of Planting to Increase Crop

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Forty-two bushels of potatoes in the season of 1916 from a plot of ground only 8 feet square, or an equivalent of over 28,000 bushels to the acre of ground space used, was the fact of R. E. Hendricks, a resident of Kansas City, Mo., says H. M. George in the Free Press.

This achievement was made possible by the use of an entirely new and original method which, when generally introduced, promises not only to revolutionize the potato growing industry throughout the world but to solve the problem of an unfailing source of cheap food supply for the nations of the earth.

Mr. Hendricks had often watched the potato pile in the cellar bin, which every spring sent out its shoots through every possible crack and crevice. Sometimes these sprouts would crawl out along the floor a distance of seven feet in order to reach the light. From this beginning he conceived the idea that if this pile was removed out into the open and given soil and fertilizer, the potatoes would grow and multiply.

Three years ago he built what he called a "potato pen," which was nothing more or less than a huge potato hill, the sides of which were supported by a loosely constructed inclosure, built after the fashion of an old rail fence. Within this inclosure, only 8x8 feet in size, he planted his potatoes in thin layers of dirt and dressing, piling one layer on another until the pen was eight feet high. The "potato pen" became a mound of green. He had found that his potatoes not only grew better than they did in the cellar but that at the digging time he was able to harvest 40 bushels of as fine potatoes as are grown anywhere. The following year he got 32 bushels in the same sized pen, and last year the total of 42 bushels.

Up to this time Mr. Hendricks has conducted his experiments unknown to but a few of his most intimate associates, but owing to the present food shortage, and the nation-wide campaign to speed up food production, he decided to give up his discovery for the free use of people everywhere.

The details of the construction and management of the "potato pens," as described by Mr. Hendricks, outline a plan by which anyone having access to a plot of ground no larger than a flower-bed can raise all the potatoes needed for an average family for a whole year. The potato pens may be built eight feet wide by any length, just so they are built strong enough to keep the sides from spreading.

Most any kind of good stout material can be used. If light lumber or boards are used the pen may be braced through the center with wires. Rich earth must be on hand in sufficient quantities to fill the pen to the top. The potato pen is built 6x6 feet inside measurement, and is 6 feet high. The pen is built as each layer is placed and planted. You can use 1x6 inch boards for the ends and sides, leaving a 2 1/2-inch space between the boards for the potato sprouts to come through. Start the pen with a 6 inch layer of dirt. Then mark off the plot a foot apart each way, allowing six inches of space for dirt all around between the outer row of potatoes and the inside of the pen. Plant a potato seed at every cross line or intersection of the plot, eight hills to the layer of dirt. Then put an inch or two of dressing over the potatoes and sprinkle good with water. Then lay six inches more of dirt, mark off as before, plant, use dressing and water again. Repeat this operation with enough layers to fill the pen to the top. To keep the dirt from falling out of the pen as the layers are placed, placed up old straw or hay against the cracks and crevices.

As the pen rises, place on the fourth layer of dirt in the center of one side, about two feet above the ground, a "moist tester." This is made of a piece of timber about the size of the arm, a piece of 4x4-inch by 3 feet placed so it will protrude from the pen about a foot. After the potatoes have been planted three weeks loosen the tester, pull out and run your hand in to determine the moisture. By so doing you will know how much water to use on the pen. After the tester has been once removed this can be repeated once or twice a week. Watch the tester and keep the dirt in proper condition.

The pen should be near a water supply so that it can be well watered during dry weather. It should be watered from the top about twice a week unless rainfall is sufficient. The "moist tester" will always enable the grower to determine the proper moisture conditions. The top layer of dirt should be sloped gently toward the center so the ground will absorb and not shed rain, but care should be taken that mud be prevented from forming on top and baking to a crust. When the earth is dry the mound should be sprinkled on the top and sides.

The potato vines will grow to the top and sides of the pen (the nearest way to the light), emerging through the crevices and concealing the timbers with a coat of green. When the potatoes are matured the pen may be taken down, the potatoes rolled out of the thin covering with a rake, and the material, dirt and dressing saved and used again and again.

Potato pens may be started as early and as late as possible, giving potatoes 90 days to mature, except the early ones. The usual time of planting potatoes in the North is from March to June, but under this method the potatoes may be planted much later than

is possible under open field conditions, where the factor of hot, dry weather must always be taken into consideration. With irrigation and every possible condition of good potato growing—moisture, ventilation and drainage—always under his control, the grower is practically certain of his crop.

SCHOOL CENTER FOOD LECTURES

In connection with the campaign for food conservation a series of lectures on that subject will be given at the several school centers during June by the Home and School associations of the schools and the Women's Municipal League. The first lesson will be on canning, the second on the fireless cooker, cereals, brown bread and meats; the third on the iceless refrigerator, dried fruits and vegetables and the fourth on the meatless dinner and breakfast. They will be given at the East Boston School Center on Wednesday evenings; Dorchester on Thursday evenings; West Roxbury on Friday evenings; Oliver Hazard Perry school for South Boston on Tuesday evenings; High School of Practical Arts for Roxbury on Wednesday evenings; the Charlestown High School on Thursday evenings; Elihu Greenwood School for Hyde Park on June 14, 21, 26 and 28.

The Roxbury School center announces for next week are as follows: June 12, Sunbeam Club, entertainment in auditorium and assembly in the gymnasium. June 13, annual meeting of Home and School Association, center social, military whist cooking, June 14, reception to Roxbury Home Guard. June 15, all star night.

COMING LECTURES

June 9 to 15 Inclusive

MONDAY

Miss Alice Bradley will talk on "Fifteen Ways of Preparing Rice," at a food demonstration under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League and the Boston Safety Committee, at Timothy Smith's store, 2249-2251 Washington Street, Boston, at 3 p.m.

Miss Alice Bradley of the Farmer's School of Cookery will talk on "Balanced Menus" at the last of a series of lectures given by the ways and means committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, at 385 Boylston Street, at 3 p.m.

TUESDAY

Miss Alice Bradley will talk on "Buying the Total Food Material Necessary for Six People for a Day," at Timothy Smith's store, 2249-2251 Washington Street, Boston, at 3 p.m.

Miss Alice Bradley of the Farmer's School of Cookery will talk on "Balanced Menus" at the last of a series of lectures given by the ways and means committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, at 385 Boylston Street, at 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

Miss Alice Bradley will talk on "Buying the Total Food Material Necessary for Six People for a Day," at Timothy Smith's store, 2249-2251 Washington Street, Boston, at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY

Miss Alice Bradley will talk on "Buying the Total Food Material Necessary for Six People for a Day," at Timothy Smith's store, 2249-2251 Washington Street, Boston, at 3 p.m.

Miss Alice Bradley will deliver a food lecture on "Meat Cutting," veal, lamb and side of beef at Gilchrist's, at 3:30.

FRIDAY

"The Penalty of Ignorant Buying" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. Paul T. Cherington, to be given at the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin Street, at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY

"The Penalty of Ignorant Buying" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. Paul T. Cherington, to be given at the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin Street, at 8 o'clock.

SUNDAY

"The Penalty of Ignorant Buying" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. Paul T. Cherington, to be given at the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin Street, at 8 o'clock.

REGULATION BY GOVERNMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Retail grocers and butchers in this city are opposed to food speculation and hoarding and in favor of regulation by the Government to curb those practices, according to Joseph Hartigan, commissioner of weights and measures.

Reports by his inspectors indicate that the retailers believe foodstuff supply is abundant and that Government regulation would reduce prices.

The commissioner is convinced that speculation is the chief cause of the high prices, and that Federal control sufficiently firm to wipe out speculation will cut prices lower than they have been in this city since the beginning of the European war.

TWO NEW TRAINING CAMP SITES CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chillicothe, O., and Petersburg, Va., have been added to the list of cantonment sites approved. Those previously announced are Ayer, Mass., Wrightstown, N. J., Atlanta, Ga., American Lake, Wash., and Columbia, S. C.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax," 8:10. Copely—"The Angel in the House," 8:10. Huntington Ave. Grounds—"Ringling Circus," 2:30. Keith's—"Vaudville, 7:45. Majestic—"The Crisis," film, 8:15. Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10. Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05. Matinee—"Tailor at Work," 4:30. Majestic—Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturday at the Copely, 2:10; Wednesday, 2:30; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

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AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMBOAT COMPANY
Leave Boston, week days: A. M.—7:25, 8:15, 9:30, 10:15, P. M.—12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 4:15, 5:30, 6:30, 8:15.
Sunday: Leave Boston 9:15 A. M. and hourly
Leave W. M. Boston 8:15. Steamers from
Row's Wharf, Boston.

LIBERTY LOAN WORK PUSHED

New England Committee on Sale of Bonds Determined to Sell \$185,000,000 More of the Bonds Before June 15

Spurred by the statement of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan must from now on show double the daily totals so far achieved, if the loan is to be fully subscribed, the workers at the headquarters of the New England committee on the loan attacked their task with new determination this morning.

New England will do its share, they declare. This means that they must sell \$185,000,000 before closing business next Friday, when the loan books will close. This estimate is based upon the totals as shown in the tabulation of subscriptions received up to Thurs-

day afternoon. The New England Liberty Loan Committee has decided to make public from now on the subscriptions actually received each day from the New England district. No subscription will be counted unless actually filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

The New England subscriptions may be explained in some measure by the fact that various banks and trust companies still have fairly large amounts in subscriptions which they have not yet turned in, while the amounts received so far probably do not include the subscriptions which the banks will make for their own account.

It is evident, however, the committee has been emphasizing for the past few days, that the small investor is subscribing far more liberally than the large one, and that, to bring this campaign to a successful conclusion men of wealth must do a larger share in subscribing for the loan.

At Fenway Park yesterday afternoon, in 2 1/2 minutes, bonds to the value of \$15,000 were sold to members of the Boston and Detroit American League baseball teams.

Boston players purchased \$7500 of the issue, the remaining \$7050 going to the Detroit men, of which amount Sam Crawford took an even \$5000. E. Frederick Cullen and Robert S. Weeks were the bond salesmen and the ceremony, which took place just before the game, was recorded by a motion picture camera, while the "Kitties" band" provided music.

Boston Typographical Union No. 13, through Albert W. Finlay, representing the Graphic Arts, has purchased \$1000 of Liberty Loan bonds for the union. President Edward M. Martin is a member of the committee handling the loan for the Graphic Arts. The individual members of Boston Typographical Union in the newspaper and commercial offices, have also subscribed liberally to the bond issue. The executive council of the International Typographical Union has instructed the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis to enter its subscription for \$50,000 of Liberty Loan bonds.

Many organizations which could not be investigated with thoroughness were obviously bona fide. Still another considerable group were found to be beyond question either fraudulent or operated primarily for the benefit of the promoters. The situation has been complicated by the fact that some of the good organizations, hard pressed for money, have made use of solicitors on commission and expensive entertainments as a means of raising it.

FOODS TO BE CANNED FREE OF CHARGE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Due to efforts of the canning committee of the Food Preparedness Association here, arrangements have been made with the Alabama Marketing & Canning Company whereby a new plant will be installed in Birmingham of sufficient capacity to can without expense all surplus foods that may be offered. The canning company will bear all expense of operating the factory, labor, supervision, fuel, etc., while the citizens who have fruits or vegetables to can will furnish the raw material, cans, cases and labels. One-fourth of the finished product is the share of the company, three-fourths the share of the grower.

New York Subscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The largest subscription yet reported to the Liberty Loan is that of J. P. Morgan & Co., amounting to \$50,000,000. Although it is believed this city's quota has been raised the campaign is being continued to make up for deficiencies elsewhere.

TROLLEY SERVICE CHANGES

On the Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street lines the summer sched-

ule went into effect today with slight changes in trips. A new night car service will be established on Commonwealth Avenue, between Lake Street and Adams Square, by transfer connections in both directions at Kenmore Street with the present Newton-Brighton and Allston night car, leaving Lake Street at 12:45, 1:45 and 2:45 a. m. returning leave Adams Square at 1:15, 2:15 and 3:15 a. m.

SIMMONS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Commencement week begins at Simmons College today with class day exercises on the dormitory campus at 4 p. m., followed by supper on the lawn from 5 to 6 p. m. and step singing from 6 to 7 p. m., the seniors handing the rights of the steps down to the juniors with fitting ceremonies.

The entire colonnade will be covered with lavender lilacs with 1917 in white lilacs over the steps. In the evening the Glee Club give a concert followed by a dance.

Five classes of the alumnae are holding their reunion this week, '07, '08, '09, '14 and '16. All except 1916 have luncheons today and 1916 has a banquet tonight. All the alumnae will have a picnic tomorrow at Marblehead Neck. Miss Ava Bassett '14 is in charge of the alumnae reunions.

Tomorrow the baccalaureate service will be held in the Harvard Church, Brookline, at 4 p. m. After the service supper will be served on the campus to the seniors and their friends by Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons. A special step singing will follow at which the alumnae will serenade the seniors. Commencement exercises will take place Monday at 11 a. m.

STANDARDIZATION OF WAR RELIEF WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standardization of war relief work is advocated by the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Merchants Association, which during the past 2 1/2 years has received inquiries concerning upwards of 150 war relief organizations. Investigation has covered more than 60 of them as bona fide organizations doing good work, but under present conditions all contributors are advised to exercise the utmost care in making certain that their money reaches an organization of standing.

Many organizations which could not be investigated with thoroughness were obviously bona fide. Still another considerable group were found to be beyond question either fraudulent or operated primarily for the benefit of the promoters. The situation has been complicated by the fact that some of the good organizations, hard pressed for money, have made use of solicitors on commission and expensive entertainments as a means of raising it.

The parade is to start at Russell Hall, where the society holds its meetings, and proceed to the Old North Church, where the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be honored. The throng will be addressed by William Lawrence, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Massachusetts, and the Rev. William H. Dewart, rector of Christ Church (Episcopal). Invitations to speak will also be extended to Governor McCall and Mayor Curley.

While France was at war with Prussia in 1870, King Victor Emmanuel addressed a letter to Pius IX, asking him in the name of religion and peace to accept Italian protection instead of the temporal power, to which the Pope replied he would yield only to force. On Sept. 11, 1870, General Cadorna, at the head of the King's troops entered the papal territory followed by thousands of Roman exiles.

On the 20th the Italians began the attack and by the next day the entire papal territory was occupied by the Italian troops. At the plebiscite there was 133,681 votes cast for union and 1507 against it. In July 1872, King Victor Emmanuel entered Rome and declared it the capital of Italy. As one historian says: "Thus, after a struggle of more than half a century, in spite of apparently insuperable obstacles, the liberation and the unity of Italy was accomplished."

Under these arrangements persons

in the United States who are not natural born or naturalized citizens of that country, and who wish to enlist in the British or Canadian military forces, may apply at the nearest United States recruiting office.

Upon being found fit they will be provided with transportation to New York, and those who desire to join the forces of the Dominion will receive further transportation to whichever is the nearest of the following points: Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, St. John and Halifax.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railroads' plea for a 1 1/2 per cent freight rate advance was supported before the Interstate Commerce Commission Friday by witnesses representing \$17,000,000 of invested railway capital. These holders of securities recently organized to oppose the protesting shippers.

ITALIANS PLAN FORCELEBRATION

Anniversary of Occupation of Rome by Kingdom of Italy to Be Observed Under Auspices of the Sons of Sicilian Vespers

SIXTH'S RECRUITS ENCAMP SUNDAY

BONDS TO BE SOLD ON THE COMMON

Col. Warren E. Sweetser to Transfer Headquarters to Regiment's Camp on Shores of Farm Pond, Framingham

Col. Warren E. Sweetser, commander of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., is to transfer his headquarters tomorrow from the South Armory to the regiment's recruit camp on the shores of Farm Pond, Framingham, where the new men will receive intensive drill for the next six weeks. Tomorrow will be spent by the recruits in making camp, and training will begin Monday morning. Meantime the regimental recruiting forces are making every effort to obtain the 150 more men needed to bring the unit to war strength.

The first battalion of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps broke camp this noon at Wakefield Rifle Range and started the march back to Cambridge. The range will be occupied next week by the second battalion and the week of June 18 by the third battalion. Excellent results in the new machine gun practice were obtained yesterday.

Starting Monday, recruiting rallies for the Marine Corps will be held on the Common each noon for a week. For the first one, a marine band and a detachment of marines will escort a detachment of the Grand Army, under Col. J. Payson Bradley, to the Common. Each night there will be band concerts and speeches in Scollay Square at a bandstand opposite the Marine Corps headquarters. The recruiting station will be kept open till midnight.

Boston Naval District enlisted 256 men for the official week just ended. Yesterday it enlisted only nine, while the Army sent 50 men to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. The Navy accepted eight out of 24 applicants and the Army took 29 men, 12 of them at the Common tents. The Marine Corps passed four out of 27 applicants. The Fourth Reserve Engineers Regiment signed up 12. A few more cooks are needed in this regiment.

Thirty-five more were signed up for Canadian regiments yesterday at Captain McNally's headquarters, 3 Tremont Row.

At the Kilties' recruiting meeting in Chelsea City Hall at 7 o'clock last evening two enlistments were made and others promised. The Kilties band gave a musical program and addresses were made by Col. Guthrie, Captain Goodenrath and Private J. E. Kerr of the Kilties, and Charles E. Walsh of the Spanish War Veterans. Timothy W. Kelley of East Boston, senior vice-department commander of the Spanish War Veterans, presided.

Kilties Recruit on Common

A special tent for the recruiting party of the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Canadian Overseas Battalion was opened on the Common today. At the close of the noon rally and the New Brunswick Kilties' concert the recruiting officers announced that 20 recruits had been received today, making slightly over 200 since recruiting began in Boston last Monday. A Canadian flag will be raised over the tent probably Monday and either Wednesday or Thursday evenings the Scottish clans in Boston will hold a farewell mass meeting to the recruits for the New Brunswick battalion in Tremont Temple.

Last Warning to Germans

Owing to the fact that many German subjects have not yet registered, warning was issued today that unless they are listed before 7 p. m. today at the office of the United States Marshal, Room 101, Post Office Building, they are liable to arrest and imprisonment for the duration of the war.

Recruiting Officer Named

Local agents of the United States Shipping Board announced today that Capt. George W. Brown of Edgartown has been appointed to manage the recruiting office of that board which will open in New Bedford Tuesday. He will secure as many officers for the fleet of boats to be built by this Government as is possible. Captain Brown has been a seaman for 53 years, 35 years of which were spent on square-rigged vessels. He commanded steamers in the Pacific Mail service from San Francisco and Panama for 18 years.

Sailors Transferred

About 800 "bluejackets" have been transferred from Commonwealth Pier in Boston to the fleet during the past week. On Thursday 150 men were sent to fleet duty and on Thursday a similar detachment was ordered to move. Since then a group of 500, the largest ever sent from the pier, has left the "receiving ship." Many members of the patrol squadron have gone to Marblehead.

GIVES DISCHARGED GERMANS WORK

Following the request issued by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, that German subjects be not discharged from their employment just because they are alien enemies, a prominent manufacturer called upon the marshal yesterday and offered to hire all Germans who had complained to the marshal about their discharge. The manufacturer, who is an American, has been strongly in sympathy with the Allies from the outbreak of the war and stated that his offer was merely to assist the marshal in maintaining the public peace, which would be threatened if the hundreds of Ger-

man subjects in this State were discharged from their employment. He needed help, he said, and would hire all whom the marshal approved as desirable workmen.

SUPPLY IS LARGE BUT PRICES HIGH

Fruit and Vegetables More Abundant Than Last Year, Says Weekly Review of U. S. Department of Agriculture

Supplies of fruits and vegetables are more abundant than last year, except old potatoes, and prices are generally higher, except on tomatoes," says the weekly review of markets by the United States Department of Agriculture for the week ending June 5.

The report continues: "The prices of new potatoes continue firm despite increased shipments. A total of 1975 cars of new potatoes were shipped during the week. This is 600 cars more than were shipped during the corresponding week in 1916.

F. o. b. and jobbing prices on new potatoes continued firm during the past week. Cloth-top barrels of Irish Cobblers were reported this morning from Meggett, S. C., at \$9.50, f. o. b. Bliss Triumph potatoes offered this week 5c-15c a bushel higher, f. o. b. Texas points, than the closing price last week, namely \$2.75 per bushel.

Potato shipments are starting from North Carolina with the demand strong and prices firm, even for immature stock. Jobbing prices of South Carolina potatoes continue to advance slightly. Quotations, for this week, range from \$10 to \$11 per barrel, an advance of 25c over last week and \$6 per barrel higher than the corresponding time a year ago. Florida shipments of potatoes are about over, with the closing prices firm. Jobbing prices on Texas Bliss Triumph dropped slightly during the middle of the week but opened firm this week at the same level of prices as prevailed last week, namely \$3.15 to \$3.45 per bushel. The market for North Carolina potatoes opened firm, with sales in jobbing lots at \$10 to \$11 per barrel.

Shipments of new potatoes during the week of May 29-June 5, inclusive, were 1978 cars, about 250 cars more than the preceding week. Shipments are increasing from Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas. The largest number of cars shipped last week being 559 cars from South Carolina. Shipments from South Carolina are decreasing, while North Carolina shipments are rapidly increasing.

The strawberry market has been unsettled during the week of May 29-June 5, due to the variable condition of the stock from the producing districts. The f. o. b. price of strawberries from Missouri, Kentucky and Delaware has dropped 2c. to 6c. per quart during the past week. All this year's prices, however, are 5c. to 6c. per quart higher than the prices of the corresponding week last year.

A heavy supply of home-grown strawberries is now appearing on most of the large markets of the North. Car lot receipts are increasing. Due to unfavorable weather conditions, the quality and condition is variable. Shipments during the past week were 2137 cars, a considerable increase over the previous week.

Shipments of Texas onions during the past week were 564 cars, 100 cars less than the previous week, but five times more than the corresponding week last year. Most of the markets were oversupplied and prices went lower.

The Florida tomato season is practically over, both for the East and the West Coast. Shipments of tomatoes during the week of May 31-June 5 inclusive, were 517 cars, which was about the same as for the corresponding week last year. The price is \$1 per carrier less than that of last year and the demand weak.

3—Children's day. At the Flag Day exercises in each public school have a bond salesman with subscription blanks, having previously arranged through newspaper publicity to have each parent who can send his child to school Thursday with enough money to pay 2 per cent on a Liberty bond the bond that binds.

4—If flag day exercises are held in schools or elsewhere, arrange to have speakers address audiences on "Liberty Loan Bonds"—Secretary McAdoo's address at Des Moines already sent you will give information.

5—Noonday Meetings—June 14 in all factories. Flag and bond oratory with subscription blanks.

6—This is the maid's day off. Ask through the daily papers each employer of domestic help to give the maid enough to pay 2 per cent on a bond and send her to the bank to make her offering to the country which gives her a larger opportunity. Remember this Liberty bond is the bond that binds.

7—At 6 p. m. have all church bells ring for five minutes to warn all who have not subscribed that the following day will be the last chance. Have full publicity in local papers Thursday, so that people will understand the meaning of the signal.

8—Have all places receiving subscriptions to Liberty bonds remain open until midnight to receive subscriptions.

FRIDAY

Liberty Bonds: Last day—At 8 a. m. sharp have all manufacturing plants and steam locomotives blow their whistles concordantly for five minutes closing with the signal "3-7-5-5," to indicate that the last day for subscriptions has arrived.

NEW MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL

JACKSON, Miss.—Gov. Theo. G. Bilbo has announced that work upon Mississippi's first Industrial School for Boys will be started at Columbia within 30 days. A bonus of \$50,000 and a gift of 3000 acres of Marion county land decided the board in favor of Columbia. The last Mississippi Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for this institution.

by the students of Tufts college for 23 years made its appearance last evening. The book, which is called "Jumbo" after the famous elephant of that name now in the Tufts museum, is the work of a committee appointed by the present senior class, headed by Edward A. Terhune Jr. of Dorchester. It contains pictures and biographical sketches of all the faculty and undergraduates of Tufts and Jackson, besides sections devoted to the major and minor sports, fraternities, sororities and honorary societies.

RULES OF 1853 TO BE THE BASIS FOR CONVENTION

(Continued from page one)

Worcester in a letter to Governor McCall, which latter laid before John L. Bates, president of the convention, delegates who have expressed an opinion are said to be in favor of proceeding to the business of the convention immediately.

Many of the delegates take the position which Governor McCall has maintained since postponement was first broached at the time the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany early in February, namely, that the work of the convention is one that, under present war conditions, can be carried on about as well as in peace times. The precedent of the 1779-1780 Constitutional Convention, which adopted the existing Massachusetts Constitution during wartime, and when the enemy was within the territory of the American colonies, is pointed to by the Governor, and those delegates who agreed with his point of view on the subject.

Roger Sherman Hoar, a member of the commission which is compiling data for the Constitutional Convention, desires it to be said in regard to his questioning the wisdom of the convention in subscribing to an oath to support the Constitution, that his letter to Governor McCall on the subject was sent before the convention assembled.

It expressed an opinion that it might perhaps be better not to have the delegates take this oath, inasmuch as the only method of constitutional amendment provided for in the Constitution was not the method which it was planned to have the convention follow.

"There would be no point," said Mr. Hoar, in explaining the purport of his letter, "in my sending such a letter after the taking of the oath. Trying to prevent the convention from taking a dangerous step is quite a different matter than questioning the status of the convention after the step has been taken. The former was my duty; the latter would have been none of my business. I am not at all sure that the taking of the oath has done any harm."

The light vote cast, and not his opposition to the initiative and referendum, is given by Albert Minot Chandler, Harvard '99, as the reason for President Lowell's defeat for election to the Constitutional Convention in this week's Harvard Alumni Bulletin. Mr. Chandler also commends Dr. Lowell for his steadily advancing conservatism and for his refusal to adopt every passing whim of the populace.

The statement by Mr. Chandler is in the nature of a reply to an opinion expressed in an earlier issue of the Bulletin by another Harvard alumnus that President Lowell's defeat was due largely to his opposition to the initiative and referendum.

The Philadelphia tomato season is practically over, both for the East and the West Coast. Shipments of tomatoes during the week of May 31-June 5 inclusive, were 517 cars, which was about the same as for the corresponding week last year. The price is \$1 per carrier less than that of last year and the demand weak.

REGISTRATION CARD IRREGULARITY CHARGE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Fifteen registrars, accused of illegally giving out cards on registration day, are today in custody of the Federal authorities. Federal Agent Garbarino is presenting evidence against the men before the grand jury. The shortage in the registration cards runs into the thousands.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A LIBERTY BOND

SHEPARD STORES

Shepard Norwell Company Tremont St., Winter St., Temple Pl.

HOW THE UPHOLSTERY STORE CAN HELP

—It will do any kind of painting, inside and outside.

—It will cover the walls with paper, cretonne or any other material.

—It will renovate old furniture and expertly give that bit of attention to an antique piece that beautifies it without the appearance of newness.

—It makes window shades of the reliable John King's Scotch Holland and many other staple and novelty materials.

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The Shepard staff of interior decorators will submit new and interesting schemes for beautifying the home. They will interpret your thoughts in any form of individual treatment; they will call to offer recommendations or to submit estimates. No contract is too large for our organization; no detail too small to escape our most earnest attention. Artistic work of an unusually high standard wrought out at common-sea prices. Newest ideas recommended in

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A profusion of Imported and Domestic Cretonnes and Linens in America and Europe, in an endless variety of patterns and colorings. Yard. \$1.00
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SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

PARTY LINES BAR WAR MEASURES

Important Legislation Blocked by Congress Situation—Petty Disputes Frequent—Debate on Rivers and Harbors Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The machinery of the House of Representatives is being impeded and important legislation is being blocked because of the fact that party lines are being drawn tighter each day, it is observed by those who have been watching Congress.

The lack of the harmony with which both parties should be working in an effort to dispose of legislation deemed necessary as a part of the war program, has been noted and commented upon. Important issues being superseded by pretty wrangles and party disputes.

Many of the delegates take the position which Governor McCall has maintained since postponement was first broached at the time the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany early in February, namely, that the work of the convention is one that, under present war conditions, can be carried on about as well as in peace times. The precedent of the 1779-1780 Constitutional Convention, which adopted the existing Massachusetts Constitution during wartime, and when the enemy was within the territory of the American colonies, is pointed to by the Governor, and those delegates who agreed with his point of view on the subject.

These poles, gifts from the classes of 1885 and 1892, are erected at the entrances to the Dupont and Lowell courts. They are about 100 feet high, and are of Oregon pine, carefully matched, tipped with gilded finials set in bronze sockets which in turn rest on bases of Indiana limestone. The latter are octagonal in plan and form seats about each pole, raised from the top of the court by granite steps.

The bronze pedestals are admirable in craftsmanship, with embossed designs covering the greater portion of the surface. Winged female figures, conventionalized, and flowering vines and rosettes make up the raised work while incised scrolls relieve the otherwise unornamented portions of the sockets. Lotus-like flutings decorate the base and upper members of the collars and appropriate inscriptions. The pedestals rest on stone bases. Trucks of lignum vitae and porcupine wood, constitute the top-hamper of the poles from which the magnificent flags will be broken out on Tuesday afternoon, with patriotic music and simple ceremonies.

There are predictions that even if the bill passes the House, it will be defeated by the Senate. It is well remembered that within the last few years the Senate has cut down rivers and harbors bills, which had passed the House, to the extent of over \$100,000,000, and it is believed that because of the present emergency the exposition in senatorial quarters will be given even greater impetus than is usually the case. Chairman Small yesterday told the House that the bill had the approval of Army engineers. He did not say that it had the approval of the Secretary of War or Navy, but that he believed they would approve of it.

House leaders were today unable to agree upon a limit of general debate on the measure, and it is likely that the discussion will be prolonged for several days, as the Democrats appear as equally determined to pass the bill as the Republicans are to defeat it. With the debate on, other measures that are really war measures, and which Congress pledged to consider solely during this special session, are pending. It is thought the big administration food bill will be reported out today or Monday. However, when this bill is reported, it is likely that unanimous consent will be given for immediate consideration of the measure, in which event the rivers and harbors bill would be shelved temporarily.

The light vote cast, and not his opposition to the initiative and referendum, is given by Albert Minot Chandler, Harvard '99, as the reason for President Lowell's defeat for election to the Constitutional Convention in this week's Harvard Alumni Bulletin. Mr. Chandler also commends Dr. Lowell for his steadily advancing conservatism and for his refusal to adopt every passing whim of the populace.

The case of Warren Heath, who was arrested yesterday on charges of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and for failing to slow down when told to do so by an officer in the Back Bay, was continued until next Friday in the Municipal Court, Boston, until his claim that he registered in New York last Tuesday has been investigated. When Heath gave his age as 27 years, the judge asked for his military registration certificate which he was unable to produce and the court continued the case until the question of his registration has been decided.

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ROAD WORK A. A. A. SLOGAN

American Automobile Association
Favors Greater Building Program in U. S. During the War and Marginal Military Road

More road building, including the construction of a marginal military highway around the entire country was the sentiment expressed at the recent annual meeting of the American Automobile Association at Cleveland, O. Another field of patriotic activity planned by the directors of the association is the holding of a "Liberty Loan Automobile Week" which is scheduled to begin next Monday. Regarding its policy of road construction during the war, the association passed the following resolution:

Whereas, There is a widespread tendency to defer highway construction due to the unusual conditions in the material and labor market arising from the war; and

Whereas, The Council of National Defense has called upon the nation not to curtail but rather to expand general business, and particularly to continue highway building; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Automobile Association urge upon all highway officials, town, county, State and National, to continue without abatement the improvement of the public highways, as war-time conditions particularly emphasize the importance and need of good roads.

Referring to military marginal roads the association passed the following resolution:

Whereas, Military necessities require a durably constructed and well-developed system of marginal highways near and approximately parallel to the north, east, south and west boundaries of the United States, and also require the improvement of the main radial roads intersecting such marginal highways; and

Whereas, The existing Federal Aid Road Act provides, in part at least, for the construction and maintenance of the necessary radial roads through coordinated efforts of Federal and State officials, but could not within any reasonable time complete the marginal roads, which are of the utmost immediate importance, especially the northerly part of the eastern marginal road; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Automobile Association urge upon Congress the need of legislation to provide for a system of military marginal roads to be constructed and maintained at National expense.

REGISTRATION OF AUTOS SHOWS GAINS OVER 1916

Season's Rush Is Beginning to Decline, However—Receipts Near Million-and-Half Mark

Automobile registration figures for the month of May have been issued by the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and while they show a great increase over the figures for May last year they also show that the automobile registration is starting on its decline for the season of 1917. The rush for registration always lasts from the first of the year until about the middle of May or the first of June, and from then until the middle of December, when the rush for registration starts all over again for the following year, there is a steady decline.

So far as officials of the commission can find out, and they are in a position to know, the war situation has had practically no effect on the registration of motor vehicles in this State. The registration so far this year has passed every record made last year for the same period, and officials do not think that the decline for the rest of the year will be any greater than usual at this time. The only apparent action war has had is to encourage a great many more women to take out licenses to drive cars than have ever been issued before.

During the first five months of this year the total number of automobiles registered in Massachusetts was 132,133, this number including 20,735 commercial vehicles. Last year for the same period the automobile registration totaled 94,788, and of this number 13,925 were commercial cars. This year 73,844 motorcycles have been registered, compared with 71,800 to June 1 in 1916, and 22,188 manufacturers' and dealers' cars have been registered, compared with 18,077 last season.

The records show that up to the first of June this year 27,589 licenses were issued to operators and chauffeurs, as compared with 19,193 for the same period of time last season. Operators' and chauffeurs' renewals this year so far have amounted to 55,647, while to the first of June in 1916 the total number of renewals was 37,042. Examinations have been made this year to the number of 6,245, compared with 4,116 last season for the same time.

All this registration means revenue for the Highway Commission, and the receipts for the year are rapidly nearing the \$1,500,000 mark. For the first five months this year the total amount taken in all the departments of the commission was \$1,469,487.63. Last year for the same period of time \$1,709,698 was taken in.

ARGENTINE IMPORTS MANY AUTOMOBILES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—According to the recently issued annual publication of the Argentine Govern-

ment Statistical Department, the record number of 5929 automobiles was imported into this country during the year 1916. These cars were appraised for customs purposes at an average of \$383.74 gold each, making a total valuation of \$2,375,219 gold. The use of small cheap motor cars has lately become increasingly popular in Argentina. The valuation of the 5929 imported in 1916 was smaller than that of the 2461 imported in 1911, which was \$2,431,698.

SPARE TUBE IS NECESSARY FOR BEST SERVICE

The care of tubes is an important item for the consideration of the motorist who wants to keep his expenses down. Not only is there a reduction in the expense of replacing tubes, but there is the greater saving on account of the casing. A bad tube suddenly letting the weight of a heavy car down onto the flattened casing causes much damage which can never be recovered. This damage is of course increased if it becomes necessary to drive the car on to the nearest garage for changing.

By far the cheapest way out of such a dilemma is for the motorist to keep a reserve supply of one or two good tubes in his car, so that changes may be made immediately at the side of the road.

Speaking upon this point, the service manager of a tire company says, "Never run a car on a flat tire; keep a spare tube on hand ready for immediate use. A short run of no more than half a mile, no matter how slowly driven, causes a breaking down of the casing fabrics which cannot be repaired. Hundreds of miles are taken out of the life of a tire by such practice. The only remedy—and a simple one—is to carry a spare tube, so that a change may be made instantly.

MOTORISMS

Receipts of the Pennsylvania highway department from motor car licensees for 1917 to date show an increase of \$700,000 over last year.

The contest board of the American Automobile Association has received a letter from the Kansas City Seedway canceling all racing dates for the 1917 season.

An amendment to the New Jersey motor vehicle laws allows the use of tags for the new year on the last day of the old year, that motorists may have one day of grace in which to make the change.

W. L. Dill, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, has notified all county authorities in New Jersey to post the carrying capacity of every bridge in a prominent manner on the structure as a warning to truck drivers.

The St. Charles (Ill.) Motor Club has been organized with the following officers: President, E. J. Baker; vice-president, W. P. Lillibridge; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Hunt. It was voted that the "century course" between St. Charles and Chicago via Aurora and Elgin, should be marked.

When a clutch starts slipping badly it is needless to race the engine in the hope that the car will move faster, says Motor. Rather operate the engine with a slight change in speed, so as to attempt to cause the fly-wheel to carry the clutch around. When the engine is raced it makes matters worse all around, for the clutch does not hold and there is possibility of burning it up altogether.

Official Lincoln Highway markers are to be placed in the streets of New York City, permission to this effect having been granted to the National Association through H. B. Lewis, consul of the Lincoln Highway Association. No organization other than the Lincoln Highway Association has ever been given permission by the city authorities to erect street markers in New York City.

VOSHELL WINS PLACE IN FINAL OF THE SINGLES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. H. Voshell, United States national indoor champion, won his bracket in the final round of the New York Lawn Tennis Club's Bronx County "patriotic" tournament Friday by defeating Hugh Tallant, the Harvard veteran, 6-2, 6-0. Voshell was at his best, with terrific speed of foot and great severity overhead. Tallant hugged the base line in self-defense, but was simply overwhelmed, getting only seven points in the last set.

The surprise of the tournament was sprung in the other semifinal, when Henry Bassford vanquished E. H. Binzen, national junior champion, by a score of 3-6, 6-4, 8-6. The winner played exceptionally well, making splendid use of powerful drives to deep court. In the second set Binzen broke the strings in his racquet and borrowed another, but he was unable to stop Bassford's rush, after bringing the games to 6-all in the final set. The summaries follow:

BRONX COUNTY PATRIOTIC SINGLES
Semifinal Round

S. H. Voshell defeated Hugh Tallant, 6-2, 6-0.

Henry Bassford defeated E. H. Binzen, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6.

DOUBLES

First Round

Henry Bassford and partner defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and partner by default.

Second Round

A. S. von Bernuth and Richard Dana defeated Henry Bassford and partner by default.

H. J. Stelnkamp and C. C. Chambers defeated H. Anthony and H. Fleming, 6-1, 6-3.

Semifinal Round

Allan Behr and E. M. Henderson defeated Anton S. von Bernuth and Richard Dana, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3.

N. A. C. C. ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

Organization Votes to Invest
\$30,000 in Liberty Bonds and
Will Also Help All Its Em-
ployees Who Wish to Buy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a record gathering of automobile manufacturers with more than 90 companies represented, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce members re-elected Charles Clifton to the presidency. Other officers elected were: W. C. Leland, vice-president; Hugh Chalmers, W. T. White and H. H. Rice, division vice-presidents; R. D. Chaplin, secretary; George Pope, treasurer, and Alfred Reeves, general manager.

J. F. Dodge, Detroit, was elected to the directorate, the others being, Hugh Chalmers, R. D. Chaplin, C. W. Churchill, Charles Clifton, J. W. Drake, C. C. Hanch, W. C. Leland, Alvan Macauley, W. E. Metzger, R. E. Olds, C. H. Peilton, H. H. Rice, W. T. White and J. N. Willys.

The members voted \$30,000 of the organization's funds for Liberty Loan bonds and arranged to carry bonds for all employees who wish to subscribe. Many of the makers believe the muffler cutout nuisance has reached a point where they should help in its elimination and there was reference to a special committee the question of having manufacturers of automobiles and motorcycles construct their machines so that muffler cutouts cannot be used except with a screw plug or some other device that can only be handled in a shop.

It is believed that with the increasing number of motor cars and the fall of some motorists to respect ordinances against the use of muffler cutouts, the manufacturers can greatly help the situation.

There was an interesting report from the export committee of which H. W. Ford is chairman, relative to the plans of the chamber's export committee now working to advance the automobile interest throughout the world.

Exports of American motor cars last year were more than \$96,000,000 and there is a growing appreciation in all countries of the service rendered at a minimum cost by the products of American makers.

The department will care for practically all general export matters, including information regarding shipping, embargoes, new tariffs, foreign dealers, trade opportunities and service for motor cars in foreign countries.

MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—As a modern movement of political thought in France it is interesting to find a detailed consideration of the Royalist movement as it exists at the present time, and in the period immediately preceding the war, among the articles on "Old Political Parties" published by Le Renaissance. For the great majority of the friends of France outside her own frontiers, it will be quite necessary to repeat the statement made at the beginning of the article in question. The movement, it says, claims to be based not on sentiment or on imagination, but on intelligence, reason and common sense. It declares itself essentially modern and essentially rationalistic. Its leader is M. Charles Maurras, and its central organ is L'Action Francaise. So much is the Action Francaise synonymous with the modern Royalist movement in France that the Renaissance terms it "the movement of L'Action Francaise"; and states that it originated in 1899 from purely nationalist beginnings. The movement, it says, claims to be based not on sentiment or on imagination, but on intelligence, reason and common sense. It declares itself essentially modern and essentially rationalistic. Its leader is M. Charles Maurras, and its central organ is L'Action Francaise. So much is the Action Francaise synonymous with the modern Royalist movement in France that the Renaissance terms it "the movement of L'Action Francaise"; and states that it originated in 1899 from purely nationalist beginnings.

A sergeant from Lancashire says that some of the fighting is desperate enough. In one case, before a village the wire had been so effectively sheltered by the contour of the ground that it was practically intact. The British got through it by sheer grit and took the village; they were driven out by sheer pressure of numbers, but took again, to hold it securely against bitter counterattacks by the Boches. This sergeant declares that the German fights much better in the shelter of a village than he does in the open.

The fighting for another village is described by a Scottish soldier. In this case, too, the village was taken and then lost. Cavalry came up and entered the village, under the impression that the infantry was still in possession. They got into wire, and came under heavy machine gun fire. There followed a stiff fight, in which

monarchy is a necessity of public safety." Among other influential recruits at this period can be counted Jules Lemaitre, Paul Bourget and Leon Daudet. The movement meeting with a certain success, two institutions for the further enlightenment of public opinion were organized, the Institut d'Action Francaise, in 1906, and the Ligue d'Action Francaise established in 1905, and a publishing house for Royalist literature the year following. The Action Francaise Revue was followed, on March 1, 1908, by the appearance of the daily of the same name, which began its Royalist propaganda under the direction of Charles Maurras and Leon Daudet. The movement meeting with a certain success, two institutions for the further enlightenment of public opinion were organized, the Institut d'Action Francaise, in 1906, and the Ligue d'Action Francaise established in 1905, and a publishing house for Royalist literature the year following. The Action Francaise Revue was followed, on March 1, 1908, by the appearance of the daily of the same name, which began its Royalist propaganda under the direction of Charles Maurras and Leon Daudet.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

NEW WORKS AT MUSIC FESTIVAL

"The Warriors," Played at Festival of Litchfield County Choral Union, Adds New Scheme of Sonorities to Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Litchfield County Choral Union, Arthur Mees, conductor; Richmond P. Paine, honorary conductor—Thirty-fifth, thirtieth and thirty-seventh concert at the Music Shed, on the estate of Carl Stoekel, Norfolk, Conn., evenings of June 5, 6 and 7. The program:

Tuesday evening, June 5—Battell, festival oratorio, sung by chorus and audience; Carpenter, symphony (first performance), conducted by Frederick A. Stock; Elgar, "King Olaf" (Florence Hinkle Witherspoon, soprano; Theodore Karle, tenor, and Herbert Witherspoon, bass, assisting); Handel, pastoral symphony (with orchestra); Haydn, symphony (Fritz Kreisler and Efrem Zimbalist, soloists); Handel, "Blessed Are They," Foundling Hospital Anthem No. 16 (Miss Roberts and Mr. Murphy assisting); Handel, "Hallelujah" chorus from "Messiah."

Thursday evening, June 7—Smetana, overture "The Bartered Bride"; Haydn, Schmitt conducting); Lauzell, symphonic impressions "Whitehouse" (first performance, the composer conducting); Gluck, Stock, aria from "Ruslan and Ludmilla" (Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, singing and Mr. Schmitt conducting); Stanford, Irish Rhapsody; 5th (first performance, Mr. Schmitt conducting); Gluck, "Mouch of the Dwyer" (Mr. Schmitt conducting); Mozart, the letter duet from "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Miss Mabel Garrison, soprano, and Mme. Gluck, singing, and Mr. Schmitt conducting); Grainger, "The Warriors," music to an imaginary ballet (Grainger, the composer conducting); four "Frolic" songs arranged for orchestra by Zimbalist; "Belle La-votte"; "Michele Prival"; "Manselle Zit"; and "Michele Bainjo" (Mme. Gluck singing and the arranger conducting); Chabrier, "España" (Mr. Schmitt conducting).

NORFOLK, Conn.—Adding a complete harmony of percussion instruments to the string, wood and brass groups that comprise the historic orchestra of Beethoven and Berlioz, and the supposedly modern orchestra of Strauss and Debussy as well, and reorganizing the plan of symphony scoring from a contrast of three general sonorities into a contrast of four, Percy Grainger won the praise of high artistic invention here Thursday night with his new music, "The Warriors."

The composer produced his piece in the small hall, of wooden construction, which stands at the foot of the garden of Carl Stoekel and which bears the name, in the program books of the Litchfield County Choral Union, of the Music Shed. His orchestra was an assemblage of players selected chiefly from the Philharmonic Society of New York, and in small part from the New York Symphony Society and the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, with two pianists, Mary Cameron and Leo Sowerby, assisting. Inasmuch as the audience was present wholly by invitation, the members of the Choral Union being the hosts, and inasmuch, furthermore, as every instrument and every performer desired by the composer was unstintingly provided, the conditions for artistic experimentation were sufficiently near ideal.

Mr. Grainger in his latest contribution elaborates into a thoroughgoing system some of the notions which he advanced a year ago in his suite for piano and orchestra, "In a Nutshell." He incorporates the piano, however, not as a solo instrument, but as a percussion chord sounder, with bells and other beaten things, adding to the orchestra a fourth tone clan. This new clan individualizes as effectively as composers in the 150 years before him individualized first the clan in which violin, viola, cello, then that in which flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon, and lastly that in which trumpet, trombone and tuba consort with one another. In brief, he has made the orchestra a quartet instead of a trio of harmonic groups.

Because of this achievement, "The Warriors" makes a stronger claim to international regard than does any of the other three works which were presented at this season's festival; and it is perhaps the work that is destined to give the Norfolk concerts the greatest renown of anything brought out in nine years of novelty producing. At the same time, this music for an imaginary ballet, as the composer describes it, is not particularly significant as a study in musical architecture. One way of speaking, it is just a string of tunes, here a long one, there a short one. Structurally, it is not to be mentioned beside the Norfolk symphonies, the Hadley "North, East, South, West" symphony, the Kelley "New England," the Loefler "Hora Mystica" and the Carpenter work which Mr. Stock interpreted at the opening concert on Tuesday night.

Doubtless the orchestral public in general will be curious to hear the music to which warriors of all times and climes are supposed to dance, even if it cannot make up its mind at once to like what will be called "Grainger's noise." Conductors who rehearse the little work are sure to find interesting problems of tone balance. If they find the new percussion choir showing a disposition to be over-energetic, they must teach it to know its place among the elder instrumental groups.

From the standpoint of repertory practicability, the most important piece in the new Norfolk list is unquestionably the fifth Irish rhapsody of Stanford, which is written in virile, poetic style on old folk strains, some in lively, others in somber mood. The piece should make a good one in the

wear and rub of symphony concert program making. It is strong in its workmanship and appealing in its message.

The third of the short productions, Lauzell's "Whitehouse" symphonic impressions, is a sketch of social life at the Stoekel mansion and grounds in festival week. It proved apposite as a program number in the Music Shed concerts and might well succeed anywhere. It is chiefly built on the theme of the chimes which ring the hours in the belfry of the church adjoining the Stoekel estate. It contains passages of romance, humor and pastoral description, effectively juxtaposed.

The Carpenter symphony contains little in its style of writing to remind listeners of the "Perambulator" suite, by which the composer first became known in symphony concert halls of the United States and won a year of extraordinary popularity. It is the work of a musical ponderer who has listened much to Debussy and Stravinsky and who gives out his meditations fluently and strikingly. And somehow the appropriated idioms do not altogether obscure the thought of the man himself. In the scherzo, particularly, the Carpenter individuality, alert and whimsical, asserts itself. Here the humorist, keen of comment and philosophical of view, is revealed in all his rare and beguiling power. The symphony, though having but three movements and apparently lacking a slow movement, contains a number of pages devoted to sentiment and romance. The middle portion of the scherzo is conceived in a delightful mood of contemplation, serious and shrewdly hopeful. The work abounds in contrasts of rhythm and through all its changes has progress. Clearly the composer wrote to a carefully laid plan, always knowing just how far ahead of him the end was. He completely redeemed the weakness of the "Perambulator" suite, in having the climax at the close instead of somewhere near the middle. In the final passage he forgot the melodic intervals of his new-found masters, Debussy and Stravinsky, and recalled a phrase or two from the majestic utterance with which Brahms closed his symphony No. 1.

Of chief importance in the solo way in the three Norfolk programs was the playing Wednesday night of Mr. Kreisler and Mr. Zimbalist as first violinist and second violinist respectively in the Bach concerto in D minor for two violins and orchestra. Mr. Kreisler was never more master of the situation as virtuoso interpreter. Mr. Zimbalist never more firmly in command of himself as executant. With perfect clarity and balance of tone, and with absolute equality of interest, sounded the two roles throughout the performance. Except, probably, in a privately sustained concert, where nothing but artistic interests prevail, the two best players for one of the richest of scores can seldom be brought together, as they were on this occasion. Fortunate were the violinists in having Dr. Mees as the conductor of the orchestra. The three scholars presented the contents of the great Bach documents in a way that Choral Union members and their guests will find worth while discussing for a long time to come. Of less consequence, but of no less charm, was the performance of the Mozart symphony concertante, with Dr. Mees again conducting and with Mr. Zimbalist taking the first violin part and Mr. Kreisler the viola part.

The chorus of the union, comprising members of the Norfolk Glee Club, the Winsted Choral Union, the Salisbury Choir, the Canaan Choral Society and the Torrington Musical Association, for many years were trained by Richmond P. Paine. For the past two years they have been under the leadership of Arthur Mees, who is assisted by Frank Kasschau. It is said that not all the members of the societies can be permitted to take part in the annual concerts and that accordingly a choice has to be made of those who will have a place on the stage of the Music Shed. This circumstance, doubtless, accounts for the good balance of the four divisions of voices which precedes each festival.

The cantata and the motet may be added to a list of first American productions at Bethlehem, in which we find set down Haydn's "Creation," 1811; Haydn's "Seasons," 1834; Bach's "St. John Passion," 1888; and the mass in B minor in 1900, when the first of the modern "festivals" was given with Dr. Wolfe leading. The new works offered this year were "To Thee He Hath Shewn, O Man, the Right Way," "The Spirit also Helpeth Us" (hymn), "From Depths of Woe," "Watch Ye, Pray Ye," "Give the Hungry Man Thy Bread," "Let Songs of Rejoicing Be Raised," "When Will God Recall My Spirit?" and "Sing to the Lord a Glad New Song." The soloists in these works were Marie Stoddard, soprano; Marie Morrissey, alto; Nicholas Douty, tenor; Charles T. Tittmann, bass. For the mass the soloists were Mildred Faas, soprano; Grace Harden, alto; Mr. Douty, and Louis Kreidler, bass.

In varying degree, yet in each case acceptably, the soloists entered into the spirit of the music and the tradition of the festivals, and there was no conspicuous defalcation on the part of any. Yet the music of the choir itself seemed to tower above the participation of the individual auxiliaries, and the delight of the second day's performance was in its emphasis on the chorus as a whole instead of upon the executant virtuosi severely. Most of the cantatas after the opening chorus turned the argument over to the soloists, with the orchestra, but in the mass the choir came grandly into its own, and the glorious polyphony was, except for brief episodes, sustained.

An innovation in the seating arrangement of the players brought the wood-wind instruments into the foreground, to throw into salient relief the oboe obbligato on which Bach so tellingly relies, and the softer voices of the flutes. At first the violins, between the wood-wind and the choir, did not proclaim their presence with sufficient energy, and this was a dynamic adjustment that even a few minutes of rehearsal with the choir would have gone far to rectify. The male singers, instead of being perched forlornly on "top shelf" at the extreme rear, were placed in a broad zone between the soprano and the alto divisions.

One a chorus with the most conscientious and competent membership could meet the test of such conditions and come out triumphant. The union singers had to show the utmost proficiency in order to keep their department of the programs up to symphony concert level. And such proficiency they did show in point of tone quality, pitch, shading, phrasing, enunciation of words and general expression.

The assistance given by the vocal soloists was of the highest order on all three nights, with Mme. Witherspoon, Mr. Karle and Mr. Witherspoon singing important roles; with Miss Roberts and Mr. Murphy taking parts of moderate extent, with Mr. Werrenrath singing brief passages in the Bach cantata, with Mme. Gluck singing an aria and some little pieces arranged by Mr. Zimbalist, and taking part in a duet; and with Miss Garrison appearing in a duet.

BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) SINGING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Community singing has been revived in Birmingham. Following rehearsals during the week music clubs and choruses of the city united in Capitol Park on a Sunday in recalling old melodies and trying out new ones. The Central High School orchestra furnished music and the Euterpe Club of Central and the Lyric Club of Easley High schools were prominent in the singing.

BACH FESTIVAL AT BETHLEHEM

Excelling Degree of Merit Found in Performance With Tribute to Dr. Wolfe as Leader and to the Choir of Able Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—From 27 states the Pilgrims came to the Bach Festival at Bethlehem, June 1 and 2. At the two sessions of the first day seven cantatas and a motet, all said to be new to America, were sung, and at the two performances on the second day the sublime mass in B minor, a feature of every festival, was presented. The impression left on the minds of trained musicians is that this festival has exceeded all those that preceded.

The one blemish, to mention the master first, was the failure to provide even one rehearsal for the Bach Choir under Doctor Wolfe with the 60 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra and the organ accompanying. It quite takes one's breath away to realize the risk assumed in going before the public without even a bowing acquaintance between the oboes and the tenors, or the trumpets and the sopranos.

Of course the great additional expense entailed may be pleaded. But with Charles M. Schwab heading the board of governors and willing to play the Higginson to an indeterminate extent, there seems to be but a slim excuse for the year-after-year procedure of extemporization with the accompaniment. True, Dr. Wolfe had come to Philadelphia to labor with the players in half a dozen rehearsals separately, and of course his own choir was trained to the minute in countless arduous sessions, but all the inspiration of genius cannot reconcile strangers on concert platform or in church chancel if there is a moment of variability in tempo or fluctuation in the rhythm. The uncertainty came very rarely this year at Bethlehem, but that element of hazard should have been reduced to the minimum by the precaution of preparation compatible with the unwearying toil of almost a year on the part of the choir itself which precedes each festival.

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recesses under the hand of the master. All the Bach Choir sings is done with rapture and zest, and as it sings one is likely to find himself murmuring to his own mind, "He maketh his angels spirits and his ministers a flame of fire."

"Sing to the Lord," the opening chorus of the fourth cantata, with its immensities of trumpet and drum, is typical of the tremendous moments. At such times Dr. Wolfe, lifting on high his clenched fists, seemed to invite fire from heaven to descend upon altars invisible. His face was a gleam with inspiration. His hands, for he uses no baton, are the most expressive and eloquent feature of a little, spare figure which takes little heed of itself on the way to its exaltation.

Though this irrepressibly vital personality dominated the choir and the players and the intent listeners, at the times when the chorales came and the whole gathering rose and sang, one felt again that the communal aspiration was the best and the greatest part of the music that was made. In a word, the music of Bach is the last to choose for egotist or self-lover with the itch to shine. It must increase and the performer must decrease. Every one of the singers in the Bach Choir has learned self-suppression as certainly as self-expression. Their music goes humming with them through the roaring foundries of the smoke-palled steel town. The reverberation of the mass is the undercurrent of the testing laboratories of the university. The rehearsals break down barriers of caste as effectually as a railway train in India. If one would like him repair to the leafy lap of the hills of Bethlehem.

Perhaps the climax in the mass came with the "Sanctus." Here the famous choir was at its very best, and the flexible undulation of the voices in feet, unerring progress through Bach's sublime exactions was a feat of execution as stirring as the immense diapason of the men's voices, underpinned by the pedal point of the organ, which came booming into the ensemble, ever and anon, like the voice of the sea roused by storm.

As for the excellent soloists, Marie Stoddard, soprano, sang with taste and feeling and the consecrated sincerity opposite to her task, and she considered the meaning of the text as well as the vocal calisthenics that are the lesser element. Mildred Faas, soprano soloist for the mass, surmounted the bristling difficulties with fluency and ease, evincing the value of a careful and extended schooling in Berlin in antebellum days. Marie Morrissey, alto for the cantatas, has a strange presence of assurance that is not effrontery, and conveys that sense of authority and secure poise that an audience finds subtly pleasing. Her voice is good in quality, of robust fiber and timbre, and quantitatively ample. Grace Harden sang the "Qui Sedes" in the mass mellifluously to the highly intelligent running commentary of the flute, and her "Agnus Dei," the supreme solo opportunity, brought forward again a voice of emotional appeal, though the pitch was a barely perceptible shade too sharp most of the way. Nicholas Douty has been the tenor as long as Dr. Wolfe has been leading, and the music is second nature to the resilient and buoyant voice that finds the lyric value in religious music as spontaneously, and even as exuberantly, as in secular song in the concert-room. Charles T. Tittmann, who sang in 1916, returned to the attack with suavity and elegance of method compliant in the midst of formidable difficulties; and Louis Kreidler, the other basso, gave vent to the "Quoniam Tu Solus" and the "Et in Spiritu Sanctum"—acid tests of a singer—with sufficiently forceful and accurate enunciation, though the voice relies on a certain refined gentility in the execution rather than on stentorian power.

The acoustics of Packer Memorial Church are not altogether happy; at times the solo voices were blurred as though extra vibrations were supplied, and it was generally very hard to make out the words that were uttered if one looked away from the program book. The text used was that of the English version.

The violins of the orchestra, with John K. Wittemann as concertmeister, were eminently satisfactory. They outpoured a rounded resonance of tone that led to a comparison often with the opulences of the singing sound above them. Anton Homer played an excellent French horn obbligato for "Quoniam Tu Solus," and he compassed those all but impossible trills with rare dexterity. The oboe, the timpani and the trumpets were excellently handled and remarkably effective.

BRITISH MUSIC
By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—In one of the London musical journals a discussion has arisen between two well-known critics over the question of reporting small concerts. Against the argument that a concert is not only an artistic event but also an item of news, it is asserted that in nine cases out of ten the "news" is not of the slightest interest to anyone, and not worth the while of the paper to print it. "No one, I imagine," says this critic, "would say that the average reader of the Daily Mail is interested in the announcement that Miss Jones has played a Beethoven sonata at some little hall in London. The country is too full of Miss Joneses, all of them able to play a Beethoven sonata quite well, for it to be interested in the news that one of the vast brood has been amusing herself in this fashion some scores or hundreds of miles away." This is a little hard on Miss Jones and those whom the same writer describes as the "Little Miss Nobodies" of the profession, but they may rest assured, in London

at any rate, their concerts are still reported—and are likely to be, so long as they take the precaution of advertising them. These smaller concerts are responsible for the adoption by many critics of a dual standard of criticism.

In spite of appearances, musical critics are very much as other men, and hate hurting their own feelings by saying what they really think about Miss Jones and her piano playing. So they avoid the shattering of youthful illusions, not to mention their own delicacy of feelings, by applying one standard to a Harold Bauer or Busoni, and another to the "Little Miss Nobodies." This occasionally leads to strange results. Miss Smith, for instance, gives a violin recital and awakes the next morning to read criticisms that would almost bring a blush of modesty to the faces of Kreisler, Ysaye, or Thibaud. Happily, modesty is not confined to the great players, and Miss Smith, being a sensible girl and far more conscious than her critics of the limitations of her work, does not like these press notices too seriously. She knows that there is no particular danger of being asked to play at the next Queen's Hall Symphony concert. Still, when an artist is told with all the authority and prestige of print that he, or she, is really a very exceptional person indeed, even the most modest may be tempted to believe that the statement is not absolutely without foundation.

These remarks are prompted by a specific instance. The following criticism appeared recently in a London daily paper, which devotes a good deal of space to music and is much read by musicians: "That wonderful genius for the violin, Sybil Eaton, proved beyond dispute yet once more that we Britons have in her a player without compare of her sex. Her rhythmic sense, her amazing accuracy of technique, the strength and beauty of her tone, and her 'bigness' of outlook are entirely her own. Miss Eaton is clearly an 'inevitable' violinist. She can't help it, so to speak; and already she is one of the elect. It will, indeed, surprise us if one so richly endowed by nature is not very shortly at the very top of the tree. And she is an Englishwoman." The surprise felt by the critic if Miss Eaton is not very shortly at the very top of the tree will probably be less keen than that felt by Miss Eaton when she read this enthusiastic tribute to her nationality. Many, no doubt, like the writer, decided, as true Britons, that it would be well worth a journey to Wigmore Hall to hear Miss Eaton play. One Briton came away with the strong conviction that criticism is valueless if, instead of the player being measured by the standard, the standard is measured by the player. A variable standard is no standard at all. It is not a compliment, but an injustice to judge an artist's capacity by anything below the highest of its kind.

In comparison with one of the best violinists of this day, Kreisler, Ysaye, Thibaud or Rivard, Miss Eaton is immature in every sense. Her bow arm is heavy and lacks control, her use of the left hand is limited, and a certain clumsiness is noticeable at every change of position. Although she plays with some fluency her technique runs in rather a narrow groove and both staccato and spiccato bowing are difficult for her. It is scarcely refined playing, and although the vibrato is now and then good, generally the tone lacks subtlety and true individuality. The need of technical versatility is naturally enough correlated with artistic and musical limitations. Whatever the style of piece the playing remained much the same. Artistically, there was nothing to show that as yet the player's vision transcends that of thousands of her contemporaries. This may seem a harsh criticism after the eulogistic press opinions printed on Miss Eaton's program, but perhaps not one of those writers paid her the compliment of comparison with the best.

DRY WAVE NEARS NEW YORK CITY

Local Option Election May Result From Passage of State Law—Liquor Interests Admit Cause for Some Uneasiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The passage of the Hill-Wheeler city local option bill has placed in the hands of city prohibitionists a weapon for which they have long waited, and which they are preparing to wield against the licensed saloons in the 57 cities of the State which, they say, the law has heretofore successfully protected against an adverse expression of the popular will on the liquor question. Although primarily intended to enable the smaller cities to oust the liquor traffic, the act includes a special referendum for the city of New York. William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says that steps will be taken in the early fall to initiate a campaign for a dry city by circulating a petition calling for a special election to determine whether the city shall come under the provision of the new law. This petition will require about 200,000 signatures, or 25 per cent of the qualified voters of the city. With the assistance of religious, civic and temperance organizations, it is believed that 200,000 signatures can be obtained.

In addition to the city local option bill, legislation was enacted at the recent session which will greatly reduce the number of saloons in most cities by establishing an ironclad ratio of not to exceed one saloon to every 500 inhabitants; which will further reduce the number by an increase in the liquor tax; which prohibits drinking on trains outside of dining or buffet cars; which prohibits the sale of liquor which is intended to be taken into dry territory, delivery into dry territory or the possession of liquor in dry territory except for medicinal use on physicians' prescriptions; and which provides that the excise commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, on application of the Mayor of a city or town board of a town (township) may, during the present war, suspend all liquor tax certificates in proximity to camps, barracks, munition factories or places of manufacture or production of material used in the manufacture of munitions.

If a dry campaign is launched in New York City it will be started and conducted by the people of the city themselves who favor prohibition.

The Anti-Saloon League will not assume the leadership or try to force a campaign upon the city. It is desired that the movement should spring from the people themselves as a spontaneous expression of their desires.

The league will merely assist with its counsel and the services of its trained experts in organizing the campaign.

A canvass of the daily newspapers of the city by a representative of the league reveals the fact that none of the English papers, so far as could be learned, are generally opposed to prohibition. Most of them are neutral, preferring not to take sides until the question actually becomes a public issue. Almost without exception, however, these papers intimated strongly, according to the league, that they would without doubt stand for prohibition, both State and national, whenever the issue reaches the stage of final settlement. With a single exception, none was opposed to the submission of State and national prohibitory amendments. On the question of a prohibition referendum for New York City, they were more reticent, most of them reserving their decisions until the question actually comes up for public discussion.

This investigator found that there was a surprising unanimity of opinion among these papers that emergency war prohibition legislation was highly desirable, if not imperative, especially as a means of conserving the Nation's supply of foodstuffs.

Virtually every paper in the city expressed itself as favoring such action by Congress.

The unusual conference recently between the brewers and the Committee of Sixty for War-Time Prohibition, "says the Anti-Saloon League, "developed some startling information regarding the straits to which the liquor industry is being reduced. Under the revised excise tax law passed by the recent Legislature, it was stated that because of the big increase in license fees and in the volume of tax on liquor sales, the free lunch would have to be raised and prices for drinks must be raised, if not doubled. If, after these steps have been taken, the liquor dealers cannot make a living, there will be nothing left but to close up shop. The president of one of the liquor organizations outlined the steps being taken to get to cover before the final crash comes. He said:

"It begins to look as if New York City was getting ready for prohibition. The prospect for prohibition in this city is daily becoming more of a certainty. The belief is fast becoming general that the city is at last in the midst of the rapid onward sweep toward State, national and world-wide prohibition; that the foundations of the liquor traffic in this city are being surely undermined and have even now begun to crumble."

CALLING UP OF FARM WORKERS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

LONDON, England.—The Army Council has issued an instruction regarding the calling up of men employed in agriculture in England and Wales, which is the result of an agreement entered into between the

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

What the military effectiveness of the United States will prove to be has been a subject of constant interest in South American newspapers since the United States declaration of a state of war existing with Germany, and there has been a noticeable tendency to give increasingly favorable consideration to the United States as a military factor. For instance, an article in *El Comercio*, (Lima, Peru) of May 6, began as follows:

"The majority of people who consider the United States, in view of its economic possibilities, as a terrible enemy in the struggle which now involves the whole world, do this because they believe that the inventive capabilities revealed by the Yankees, in the industries and in the physical and mechanical sciences, will lead them to discover new munitions of war and new machinery of destruction never seen until now."

"What will Edison do?" everybody is asking, and, indeed, they expect to see the inventor of the phonograph and the magician of the incandescent light creating a marvelous electric combination for catching submarine or for bringing down Zeppelins. Probably those who think thus are not going far astray, since the mentality of the men of Saxon America is vigorous and practical, and capable of doing wonders in respect to inventions of the sort referred to; but we are not going to treat of this aspect of the matter in the present article, rather confining ourselves to the military inventions which have developed on fields of battle or naval combats, or, what amounts to the same thing, to the strategical inventions, and especially tactics, applicable to operations on sea and land.

"This side of the military capability of the United States is little known, and many will be surprised to learn that almost all the new tactics of the present world war are due to North American military men, also that the country of Washington is also the country of trench warfare and the submarine offensive. These novelties of the present world conflagration were invented and put in practice by North Americans during the War of Secession from 1854 to 1861 (1861 to 1865?), known also as the War of the North and the South, and some of them many years before, in 1812, during the war between the United States and Great Britain. We shall see how the military history of the wars mentioned confirms what we have said."

The article then discusses in detail the circumstances which led the United States to adopt the various military and naval methods or devices referred to. It speaks in particular of the use of trenches in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor, and discusses the first appearance of the gunboat Monitor at Hampton Roads and the development of the use of torpedoes in getting rid of the monitors Tecumseh and Patahaco, and many other Federal ships that did duty by keeping up the blockade of port cities in the southern states in the United States war of 1861 to 1865. Mention is also made of this blockade itself as a precursor of the policy of blockade which has figured in the present world war.

The program for Monday night is as follows:

Overture, "La Forza del Destino," Verdi; waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," Johann Strauß; march, "Leontaroff"; "Scenes Pittoresque," Massenet; violin solo, "Romance" (Jacques Offenbach); Stenzen: scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin," Wagner; "The Star-Spangled Banner"; overture, "Zampa," Herold; minuet, Bolzoni; selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor," Donizetti; march, "Semper Fidelis," Sousa.

The program for Tuesday night is as follows:

Overture, "The Sicilian Vespers," Verdi; waltz, "E' Tumantin," Waldbottel; "Fantastique," Edouard Lalo; "Till," R. Wagner; "Carmen," Bizet; Lohengrin's narrative from "Lohengrin," Act III, Wagner; valzer caprice, "Tilla," R. Wagner; fantasia, "Faust," Gounod; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; song, "Ah, Moon of My Delight," from "In a Persian Garden," Lehmann; "Turkish Patrol," Michaelis; march, "Peter Normal School," Mulrey, Arthur Hackett, soloist.

Kappa Gamma Psi Fraternity of the New England Conservatory of Music has received an acceptance of honorary membership from Pablo Casals, the eminent cellist. This makes a total of five new honorary members added in the present school year. Officers of the fraternity have been chosen for next session as follows: President, Francis M. Findley; first vice-president, George W. Shaw; second vice-president, Carl Bergmann; recording secretary, Stanley Schaub; assistant recording secretary, Frank Asper; corresponding secretary, Douglas Kenney; treasurer, William Bailey; historian and reporter, Stuart Mason of the faculty; chaplain, John Dickinson; sergeant-at-arms, Winthrop Nelson.

William E. Zeuch, organist of the South Congregational Church, Exeter and Newbury streets, announces the sixth and last for the season of the successful Sunday noon recitals he has been giving at 12:15 o'clock. The next recital will be given on Oct. 7.

Special Purchase and Sale

WOMEN'S SPORTS CLOTHES

Arranged for Monday, June 11

Fashionable, practical and serviceable wool jersey, silk jersey, knitted cloth and tweed suits and coats. Wool jersey tailored Sports Dresses. Cloth and silk Sports Skirts.

Sports Suits . . . \$18 and \$25
Early in the season \$25 to \$35

Sports Coats . . . \$15 and \$18
Early in the season \$25 to \$45

Sports Dresses . . . \$15 and \$18
Early in the season \$25 to \$35

Sports Skirts . . . \$10 and \$15
Early in the season \$18 to \$35

We do not know of a better maker of such goods and the prices speak for themselves.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

WOMEN WANT WAR TAXES READJUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Resolutions asking that national legislation be enacted to provide compensation for families of soldiers, and that the Government place the burden of the war on land values, on incomes, particularly those unearned; on excessive business profits, and on land not under cultivation, were adopted on Friday at the meeting of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Examinations for the senior class of the New England Conservatory will be held on Thursday, June 14. Applications to take the tests should be registered with the dean of the faculty on or before Monday next.

DOCKERS' WAR BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

LONDON, England.—As a result of a dispute over a new war bonus about 3000 laborers at Tilbury docks came out on strike. The men claimed that under an agreement with the shipowners they were entitled to an additional bonus of £1. 6d. a day, while the shipowners offered only £1.

The men intimated their intention of remaining on strike until their claim was settled. The matter was referred to the Shipping Controller who decided in favor of the men. The old bonus has now been doubled, with the addition of £1. 6d. from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m., from 3 p. m. to 7 a. m. the full amount of the bonus figures being £3., 2s., and 2s.

Virginia O'Brien '17 of New Haven and Dorothea Blake '18, a Brookline, respectively.

R. Altman & Co.

The Usual Schedule of Summer Closing Hours

WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON JUNE 15th

An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Philippine Lingerie

(including a large importation, just received)

WILL BE HELD ON

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

June 11th, 12th and 13th

Remarkable values will be offered at these exceptionally low prices:

Philippine Hand-embroidered Lingerie

Nightgowns	\$1.90, 2.10 & 2.75
Chemises	1.45 & 2.10
Envelope Chemises	1.90, 2.10 & 2.25
Drawers	1.95, 2.90 & 3.45
Petticoats	1.65 & 3.90

American-made Underwear

comprising the remainder of several special assortments, will also be on Sale, offering decided price advantages

A Remarkable Collection of Imported Real Filet Laces

suitable for dress and decorative purposes, is now on view in the Lace Department, on the First Floor, and the Decorative Lace Department, on the Fourth Floor.

Every American Should Buy a Liberty Bond

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

MONTANA HAS ITS LARGEST CLASS

State University Gives Full Honors to Absentees on Military Service—Address by the President of Reed College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MISSOULA, Mont.—"Where there is no vision, the people must perish. We must make the United States carry the torch of civilization into the future. The supreme function of the university is to foster and safeguard democracy and humanity," said President W. T. Foster of Reed College, Portland, Or., yesterday in a commencement address before members of the graduating class of the Montana State University. He was introduced by Chancellor E. C. Elliott, who said the class of 1917 was the largest in the history of the University, numbering 72. Seventeen were absent on military duty.

Bishop W. F. Faber of the Montana Episcopal Diocese delivered the baccalaureate address on June 3. He said the most vital service to the country was the cleansing and sharpening of our moral vision. Germany's intelligence and scientific efficiency were fruitless waste if the moral sense was darkened.

Twenty-five departments of the State University of Missoula were represented in the diplomas given. The young men were excused from further attendance at classes a few weeks ago to permit them to return to ranches to aid in emergency crop planting, and the young men in the army ranks were given full credit for their year's work, and graduated with complete honors.

The class day exercises were conducted in Convocation Hall. The class president was Stuart McHaffie of Missoula, winner of three Northwest Intercollegiate debates; class history was given by Anna Foley, Victor; class poem, Gladys Lewis, Howard; class prophecy, Marion Duncan, Great Falls; class song, Evelyn Thomas, Missoula. The class memorial was a painting of President F. C. Scheuch.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, the nation's first congresswoman, now serving with the Montana delegation at Washington, graduated from the University of Montana with the class of 1902. She received a bachelor of science degree. Her sister, Edna Rankin, is a law student of the school, and was given a bachelor of arts degree last year.

"Parallels of Patriotism"

Bishop Leonard Speaks at University of Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The thirty-fourth commencement of the University of Southern California was held Thursday morning, in Bible Institute Auditorium, with the largest graduating class in the history of the university, over 500 degrees and certificates for teaching being conferred.

Bishop Adam W. Leonard of San Francisco delivered the commencement address, taking for his subject "Parallels of Patriotism." He compared the problems of 1861 and 1865 with those of the present time, and in a most convincing manner showed the necessity of supporting the President and the Government. In speaking on the question of education and democracy, Bishop Leonard said, "Any nation that leaves religion out of its education contributes to the breakdown of democracy."

Lafayette College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EARLSTON, Pa.—On the evening of June 8, the first day of the eighty-second annual commencement of Lafayette College, will take place the annual Barge oratorical contest. The prize is the Benjamin F. Barge gold medal. Seven members of the graduating class will deliver orations. J. G. Everard, R. W. Hill and J. B. Quig will speak on "Is Christianity Failure?" "National Prohibition" is the subject of the orations of Donald Mumford and G. C. Watson. J. I. Guile will speak on "The Patriotism of Peace" and H. C. Shepperson on "The Russian Revolution."

The judges will be Wayne Dumont of Paterson, N. J., the Rev. F. K. Fretz of Earlston, and Prof. F. W. Dickey of the college faculty. The Rev. Harold McAfee Robinson will preside.

Another feature of the week is the commencement luncheon in the gymnasium. Every year for over half a century ladies of the community have given this luncheon to the graduates of Lafayette, and in recent years have entertained more than 300 guests of the college every Commencement Day.

University of Kentucky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—One hundred and thirty-seven students were graduated at the University of Kentucky on Thursday and 11 honorary degrees were conferred. Those receiving this honor from outside the State were Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; James Lane Allen, author, New York; Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and A. S. Crandall, geologist, of Wisconsin. Comparatively few of the graduates were present, as many of the men have enlisted in the Army or Navy. Several men, however, secured a furlough to come from the officers' reserve camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Roy Capstone, a graduate from Natal, South Africa, received his diploma and left immediately for Canada to join the Coast Patrol.

Dr. Wheeler's address was entirely

optimistic, as regards the war and general business conditions. He predicted that the great West will be looked to more than ever and that general conditions will draw the Pacific slope, and California especially, closer to the eastern half of the country.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, owes his knighthood, recently conferred by the King, to his services as a master of transportation in the Dominion for imperial ends, and also because of special services recently rendered while on a commission to Russia. He is a native of Montreal. He began work in the Canadian Pacific's employ as far back as 1883; and knows the system, its capacities and its achievements, as do few men in Canada.

Joseph Wesley Flavelle, a recipient of a baronetcy from King George on the recent birthday list of awards, has to his credit forceful and efficient handling of the Canadian branch of the Imperial Munitions Board, of which he has been chairman. He is a native of Ontario, of Irish ancestry, and one of the leading financiers and business men of the city of Toronto.

Brigadier-General Francis Earl Johnston, C. B., who commands the New Zealand troops on Salisbury Plain, recently inspected by King George, has seen much active service. He served on the expedition to Dongola in 1896, when he received the Egyptian medal with clasp, and also in the South African War, 1900-2, being mentioned twice in dispatches and receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. In the present war, he took part in the Dardanelles campaign, 1914-15.

Paul Elmer More, upon whom Columbia University has just conferred the title of Doctor of Letters, formerly was editor of *The Nation* (New York City), and prior to that was on the staff of the *Independent*, acting as literary editor. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. His best title to such an academic honor as Columbia has just conferred is the nine volumes of essays on literary, ethical and philosophical topics which he has put forth under the general title of the "Shelburne Essays." Mr. More is no more loyal and patriotic body of men can be found anywhere than in Bryn Mawr College. Our students have been untiring in giving, raising, and making money for war relief work and in working for the Red Cross. In addition the college has mobilized itself for preparedness work of all kinds; and, when the students had undertaken to do almost more than they could do, they were so carried away by listening to the story of the sufferings of Belgium that they assumed the support and reconstruction of a whole Belgian village at \$400 a month until the end of the war.

Many of our Bryn Mawr undergraduates are going to continue their patriotic work throughout the summer. This is made possible by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Sharpless of West Chester, who have placed at the disposal of the college 20 plowed, fertilized acres of rich farming land in Chester County. Relays of students will work there during the summer months, and we expect to supply from this patriotic farm all the vegetables used by the college throughout next year.

"Through the generosity of other donors who wish for the present to remain anonymous, Bryn Mawr College is also able to do its share in investing in the patriotic loan. Within a few days \$100,000 in Liberty Bonds will be handed to the treasurer of the college to found a chair in English composition.

"The College has been favored by gifts of other scholarships the past year. One of the value of \$500 a year from the children of Charles S. Hinckley, to be known as the Charles S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—More than 1000 men are working on the uncompleted portion of the San Diego & Arizona Railway, and this number soon will be increased. The line will connect San Diego with the Southern Pacific lines at El Centro, Imperial Valley.

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BRYN MAWR GIRLS TO FARM

Undergraduates Will Run a Farm—Patriotic Speeches at Commencement—Eighty-Seven Students Graduated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—Eighty-seven students graduated from Bryn Mawr College on Thursday, when there were addresses by President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, and by Mr. Thomas Raeburn White of Philadelphia on "International Reorganization After the War."

Sixty-nine students received the degree of bachelor of arts, 10 the degree of master of arts and eight the degree of doctor of philosophy. The gymnasium was crowded by the friends of the college and relatives of the seniors.

After the exercises closed, luncheon of 160 covers was served for the friends of the senior class in Radnor Hall. The director and faculty and friends of the college were invited to luncheon at the Deansery by Mr. Thomas to meet Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White and the new deans of the College, Miss Helen Herron Taft.

President Thomas spoke principally on the great war now nearing the close of its third year. "It is women scholars," said he, "who must keep burning for the next generation the fires of learning. It argues well for the future of American scholarship that the five leading eastern colleges for women have not relaxed in any way their academic standards during the past year and will not do so, however long the war may last. There is no more loyal and patriotic body of women to be found anywhere than in Bryn Mawr College. Our students have been untiring in giving, raising, and making money for war relief work and in working for the Red Cross. In addition the college has mobilized itself for preparedness work of all kinds; and, when the students had undertaken to do almost more than they could do, they were so carried away by listening to the story of the sufferings of Belgium that they assumed the support and reconstruction of a whole Belgian village at \$400 a month until the end of the war.

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Hinchman Memorial scholarship, will be awarded for excellence in scholarship to a junior, to be held during the senior year. Mrs. Frank W. Hallowell of Chestnut Hill, Mass., has given a graduate scholarship in social economy and social research to be known as the Robert G. Valentine scholarship, in memory of Robert G. Valentine, to whose expert work on the relations between capital and labor all social workers owe such a great debt. The three Elizabeth S. Shippen scholarships founded under the will which left Bryn Mawr College a legacy of \$176,844 have come into operation this year and are awarded today for the first time."

Mr. White spoke in advocacy of the world organization plans of the League to Enforce Peace, saying that they have been endorsed by the principal statesmen of the world. "The proposal is that the powers joining the league shall agree that if any member commences hostilities against another, before having submitted its dispute and given time for decision, it shall be forthwith opposed by all the other members, first, with economic pressure, and, if that does not suffice, then with their united military strength. No international army is contemplated; merely the joint use of economic, military and naval power, as these are now being used by the Allied Powers."

Phillips Academy

ANDOVER, Mass.—At Phillips Academy on Sunday, June 10, the bacchanalia sermon will be delivered in the chapel at 4:30 p. m. by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., LL.D., of New York City. June 12 a concert by the Andover Choral Society will take place at 8 o'clock in the evening and on June 13 Draper prize speaking will occur at 8 o'clock. June 14 is class day, at which time the reunion classes of '62, '67, '72, '77, '87, '92, '97 and '07 will hold their reunions. June 15 is commencement day.

Drake University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Drake University of Des Moines graduated a class of 229 students on Thursday night. One of the honor students was Agapito Orilha Gaa, who is being educated in the United States at the expense of the Philippine Government, and whose thesis was adjudged the best of any presented by the law department.

ANXEX ASKED FOR FEDERAL TREASURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War financing has proved the United States Treasury Building inadequate for the varied activities, and Chairman Clark of the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee has asked Congress to appropriate \$1,250,000 for a new annex immediately across the street from the present building.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Four-Minute Men

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—If, as some persons contend, there is still, despite the wide publicity given to the various war messages and congressional discussions, some doubt as to whether the issues of the war are clearly understood by the people, there is certainly room for an organization which will carry war discussions to the places where people habitually gather for amusement, entertainment, instruction or worship. This is the object of the "Four-Minute Men," a national organization composed of public-spirited speakers of proved merit who have volunteered to deliver four-minute talks under the direction of the central organization, which will assign subjects approved by the Government and the National Defense Council. In Indianapolis these speakers have appeared in motion-picture theaters to explain the purpose and importance of the Liberty Loan. For the most part, the proprietors have exhibited a commendable disposition to cooperate with them. Some others, however, are misusing an excellent opportunity to help the Government disseminate precisely the kind of information that will do the most for the success of the war. No doubt this will be realized, so that in the course of the next few days speakers will have appeared at all motion-picture theaters. The "Four-Minute Men" are introduced by an announcement thrown on the screen and immediately they appear and talk straight facts and arguments for four minutes. There is no indulgence in flowery language, no exhibition of oratorical fireworks, and no opportunity for the speaker to do more than speak his piece, which has been approved by the Government, and retire. It is this sort of service that is doing much to awaken the country to the necessity of getting down to business.

Prohibition

BALTIMORE NEWS—Opponents of

prohibition may rightly claim that its advocates are taking advantage of war conditions to further their propaganda and that they wish to go ahead with it regardless of its effect upon national, State and municipal finances or upon a great mass of people who do not believe it to be wise to force the issue at this time. If the President and the Council of National Defense urge total prohibition upon the people of the United States as a necessary war measure, the fight will be on before it is started. The American people are giving every indication of willingness to make any sacrifice at this juncture that their leaders declare will help win the war. If that means prohibition, they are for prohibition. If it means curtailment in production of their beverages, they are for curtailment. If it means taxation of them, that will double or triple prices to consumers, they are for that. But they wish first to know that the proposal has the endorsement as a war and a conservation measure of

the leaders upon whom they have made up their minds to rely and to whom they are looking for guidance in these critical times. Until this is had, it will be cause for regret if the country is plunged into a fight over the question. Congress has plainly shown that it is not ready to push prohibition if let alone. That it is doubtful of the expediency of the measure is clear to all observers. In the circumstances, the part of wisdom is to be guided by the wishes of the Administration and by the advice of the patriotic, loyal and long-headed men whom it has called in to assist it in solving this and other serious problems that confront the Nation.

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TRIBUTES PAID TO ENGINEERS' WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Having received inquiries in regard to a chain letter asking for contributions of 2 cents for purchase of hospital supplies to be used in Europe and signed by Miss Elizabeth Whitman of New York City, this bureau has learned that the undertaking is now being conducted through the British Red Cross Society, of which C. S. Le Poer Trench is chairman in this city. Speaking for Miss Whitman, Miss C. W. Lipscomb said:

"This chain was started by Miss Whitman, Miss S. V. Clark and myself because we heard such heartbreaking accounts of the terrible suffering endured by our gallant men and our allies that we felt we must do something to help, and this was the only method we knew of by which we could get in touch with people. We are three busy working women and it took all our spare time to open and answer letters, etc. We often sat up till midnight to get the letters finished. This spring the work became too much for us, and the British Red Cross kindly consented to help us. Thanks to the kindness of so many unknown friends, we have received over \$28,000. I cannot give you the exact figures.

"We give money to different war relief societies in this country and they buy the supplies wholesale and in this way we have been able to send supplies to hospitals in all parts of the allied countries. Every penny sent to us is used for anaesthetics. Nothing is kept for expenses. We and our work have been from time to time examined by Federal and postal authorities, and both of them thoroughly approve of it."

In a letter explaining the chain, Mr. Trench says: "The appeal is a genuine one. Our committee made a full investigation, conferring with the postal authorities, and, being fully satisfied, took over the chain letter. We are quite aware that chain letters form a very uneconomic way of getting funds, but it is the only way in which funds can sometimes be obtained."

CHAIN LETTER AS LAST RESORT

Three Women Who Gathered Money for Allies in This Way Give Explanation and Say Their Effort Was Approved

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MOTOR STOCKS ARE PROMINENT

Several Issues of This Group Display Considerable Strength in Securities Market—North Butte Is Weak Feature

Early New York stock dealings in today's short session resulted in rather mixed price changes. A number of the usually prominent issues changed only narrowly. Steel common being an instance of this course. American Sugar was decidedly strong. About the only other substantial gains were in Ohio Cities Gas and St. Paul Railway. Some small advances in other quarters of the list were soon reduced or wiped out entirely. Bethlehem Steel "B" receded $\frac{1}{4}$ of a point from its opening figure.

The feature of the Boston stock market in the first few minutes today were Sugar common and North Butte. Sugar rose more than a point, but North Butte slumped more than two points, with a subsequent rally of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a point from the lowest. Unfavorable conditions at the mine accounted for the serious dip in North Butte. Isle Creek Coal opened rather heavy.

The tone in New York became easier in the first half hour.

North Butte relapsed again.

The motor stocks came into considerable prominence at the session advanced. General Motors, after opening off a point at $104\frac{1}{4}$, rose to 112 , receding somewhat before the close. Maxwell opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $49\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced three points. Studebaker was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at $79\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to $84\frac{1}{2}$, losing part of the gain before the close. White Motor and Willys-Overland also were strong.

Other stocks to show good net gains for the short session were Continental Can, U. S. Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Cuban-American Sugar, Pacific Mall and Utah Copper.

North Butte opened off $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Boston at $20\frac{1}{2}$, dropped to $17\frac{1}{2}$ and recovered above 19 . New Haven advanced more than a point. Gulf common, after opening up $\frac{1}{2}$ at $116\frac{1}{2}$, went to 117 and then eased off. Davis Daily was moderately active and strong.

New York total sales, 405,100 shares; \$1,147,000 bonds. For the week, 4,386,300 shares; \$11,464,000 bonds.

RAILWAY POINTS

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club journey to West Peabody in reserved Boston & Maine equipment today, leaving North Station at 1:24 p.m. Returning the club will board the train leaving Morristown at 5:30 p.m.

The car department of the Boston & Albany has received from the Allston shops six dead end jumbo baggage cars, which have been equipped with steel underframes for through train service.

The private Pullman car Republic, occupied by Mrs. Mark Hanna and party, passed through Boston during the night, en route from Lee, Mass., to Bar Harbor, Me., via the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany operated a nine car special train from Riverside at 9:10 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of Boy Scouts on route to Allston. Returning the special will leave Allston at 5 p.m.

Members of the Teachers' School of Science occupied special cars attached to the Boston & Maine Road's Mass. Central Express from North Station at 8:07 o'clock this morning enroute to Northampton. Returning the party will board the train leaving Hadley, Mass., tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Dana Hall students of Wellesley occupied special Pullman parlor cars attached to the Boston & Albany road's day express from South Station at 9:15 o'clock this morning, en route to New York via Springfield.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
Private reports from London say that the expected extra distribution to stockholders by Anglo-American Oil Company may take the form of the right to subscribe to 50 per cent of their holdings at par, the money to be used in acquisition of new tank steamers. It is probable this action may be taken at meeting on June 27, next.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled, probably occasional showers and local storms tonight and Sunday; fresh southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Sunday.

For Northern New England: Probably showers tonight and Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 60/10 a. m. 70
12 noon 66

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 65
Buffalo 60
Chicago 58
Cincinnati 64
Denver 55
Portland, Me. 52
Des Moines 60
San Francisco 54
Kansas City 78
St. Louis 62
Nantucket 62
Washington 58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:07 High water.
Sun sets 7:19 1:44 a.m. 2:22 p.m.
Length of day, 15:12; Moon rises 10:45 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:15 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last
Alaska Gold	5	5	5	5	5
Alaska Ju.	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Allis-Chal.	29%	30%	29%	30%	29%
Allis-Chal pf.	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Am B Sugar	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Am Can.	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%
Am Car Fy.	76%	77	76%	77	76%
Am Coal N. J.	42	42	42	42	42
Am H & L.	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Am Linseed	25	25	25	25	25
Am Loco.	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%
Am Smelt'g.	109%	110%	109%	110%	109%
Am Smelt pf.	113	113	113	113	113
Am SsceApf.	101	101	101	101	101
Am Steel Fy.	74%	75	74%	74%	74%
Am Sugar	125	126%	125%	124	125
Am Tel&Tel.	121%	122%	121%	122%	121%
Am Woolen	58%	58%	57%	58	58
Am Wool pf.	100	100	100	100	100
Am Zinc	33%	34%	33	34%	33
Anaconda	85%	86%	85	86	86
Atchison	102	102	102	102	102
AtGulfctf.	116%	117	115%	116%	116%
Bald Loco.	66	67%	65%	67	67
Balt & Ohio	72	72	72	72	72
Barrett Co.	122%	122%	121%	121%	121%
Beth Steel	151	151	151	151	151
Beth Steel B	148%	148%	146%	147%	148%
BFGoodrich	53%	53%	53	53%	53%
Brown Shoe	77	77	77	77	77
Bruns Term	9%	10%	9%	10%	9%
Burns Bros.	102%	103	102%	103	102
Butte & Sup.	44%	46%	44%	46%	44%
Cal Petroli.	23	23	23	23	23
Can Pacific	161%	162%	161%	162%	162%
Ct Leather.	98%	99	97%	98%	98%
Chan Motor	91	91	91	91	91
Ches & Ohio	59%	60	59%	60	59
CM&StPaul	74%	75%	74%	75%	74%
CM&StP pf.	110%	110%	110%	110%	110%
ChiRI&Pac wi	33%	33%	32	33%	33%
ChiRIctf.	2Pd	43%	43%	43%	43%
Chi&G West	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Chile Cop.	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
ChinoCOP	59%	60%	59%	60%	59%
Col Fuel	55%	56%	55%	56	55%
Col Gas & El.	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Con Can	96%	102	96%	102	96%
Corn Prod.	33%	33%	32	33%	33%
Corn Prodpf.	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%
Cruc Steel	82%	83	81%	82	82
Cub-AmSug.	19	19	19	19	19
Cuban CSug.	44%	45%	44%	45%	44%
Cuban CS pf.	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
Deere pf.	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Del & Huds.	110%	111%	110%	110%	110%
Del & Lac.	210	210	210	210	210
Det Edison.	124%	124%	124%	124%	124%
Dome Min.	94%	97%	94%	97%	94%
Elkhorn	35	35	34%	34%	34%
Erie	26	26	25%	26	26
Erst1 pf.	38%	39%	38%	39%	38%
Erst2 pf.	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
GenElectric.	162%	163%	162%	163%	162%
Gen Motors N	104%	112	104%	112	104%
Gen NorOre.	34%	34%	33%	34%	34%
Gen Mar pf.	81	81	81	82	81
In Nickel Ct.	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
In Paper.	43	43%	43	43	43
Kenne Cop.	47%	48	47%	48	47%
Lack Steel	99	101	98%	101	98%
Manhattan	118	118	118	118	118
Mar Motor	49%	52%	49%	52%	52%
Maxwell1pf.	68	68	68	68	68
Maxwell2pf.	34	33	33	33	33
Mex Petrol.	101%	100%	101%	101%	101%
Midvale Steel	66%	66%	53%	65%	66%
M&StLNew.	17	17	17	17	17
Mo Pac wi.	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
MoPac wlpf.	57	57	57	57	57
Nat Enamel	42	42%	41%	43%	42%
Nat Lead	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
Nevada Con.	26	26%	26	26	26
NY A Brake.	152%	153%	152%	153%	152%
NYCentral.	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
NYN H & H.	36	37	35%	37	36
NOT&M.	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
North Pac.	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%
O Cities Gas.	140	140%	140	140	140
O & W.	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Pacific Mail.	26%	27%	26%	27%	27%
Penna.	52%	53	52%	53	52%
Peoples Gas.	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%
PittsCoalctf.	50%	50%	49%	50	50%
Pitts & West.	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
Pressed St.	79	78	78%	78%	78
Pullman.	145	145	144%	144%	145
Qcksliver pf.	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Ray Con.	30%	31	30%	30%	30%
Reading	94%	95%	94%	95%	94%
Rdg 2d pf.	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Repub I & S.	91%	92%	91%	92%	91%
Royal Dutch	65</td				

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WAR LOAN AND STOCK MARKET

Financial Markets Seem to Be Undisturbed by Heavy Government Financing—Week's Review of Financial Affairs

In view of the heavy subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, the proposed increase in taxes for war purposes, and the unsettled conditions generally, the securities markets have acted remarkably well. The expected expenditure of many billions of dollars in the United States for war materials seems to be the backlog of the investment markets at present. It is contended that even with the enormous financial burden the people will be called upon to bear, the great increase in general business which will be caused by the expenditure of so much, will enable them to stand it. The greater activity will be largely artificial and possibly for a limited period of time, but it is conducive to bullish sentiment just the same.

People are not wondering when the war will be over so much now as they did before the United States got into it. In fact the sentiment now seems to be that it would be better that an entirely satisfactory conclusion be reached, even though the war be long drawn out, than to have it end by a patched up peace. Consequently business and financial interests are preparing for a protracted war. Should anything occur to bring it to an end sooner than they contemplate, all the better, but it is deemed wise now to be ready for several years more of fighting. This will mean the raising of many billions of dollars in war loans. Just how they will affect the prices of other securities no one can forecast, but the present Liberty Loan has not yet done much to unsettle the market.

It is rather curious that among bond authorities there is little conviction as to the trend of prices for corporation bonds, "when and if" the Government follows the present offering of \$2,000,000,000 of the 3 1/2 per cent Liberty Loan with another offering a few months later bearing 4 per cent interest. It was the unanimous opinion of bond men many weeks ago that the entrance of the United States into the war with the result of large sales of Government bonds would have a serious effect on bond prices. Not only would taxation be heavily increased, but interest rates would soar, while corporation bonds would have to compete with tax-exempt Government issues. Interest rates have stiffened, but it is now doubted if they will be so high as earlier expected. Taxation is to be increased as predicted and the tax-exempt Government securities are being offered and sold. With prices off eight and 10 points many good judges believe the decline has gone far enough, that prices have become adjusted to the matter of taxes. But whether on an offering of 4 per cent Government bonds another adjustment of corporation bonds prices would have to take place is a matter on which so far none seems willing to make predictions. The influence of the first offering they were able to estimate, but the other possible development is another thing. It may be that lower prices for corporation bonds would be necessary in that case to prevent disparity between the two classes of securities. On the other hand, present low prices may discount a higher interest rate for the Liberty Loan.

It is definitely known that the amount subscribed to date for the Liberty Loan will not bring about an over-subscription. This is the conclusion reached by the Liberty Loan committee on the basis of first returns from all sections of the second Federal Reserve district, New York. The success of the Liberty Loan is held to be measured, not by mere subscription, but by the amount by which it is oversubscribed, and the declaration of the loan committee is regarded as showing that there can be no let-up in campaigning if the aim is to be achieved. Incidentally, the announcement marks a departure from the committee's policy, maintained since organization, of giving out no information relative to the total subscribed.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rules at 4 per cent. The demand for time money continues greater than the amount available, and sustained strength is the chief characteristic of the market. On regular industrial collateral loans are being made at 5 per cent for virtually all periods. Mixed money is nominally quoted at 4 1/2-4 1/4 per cent for all maturities. Due to the scarcity of supply the volume of trading is small. The situation in commercial paper remains unchanged. Dealings continue on a restricted scale at 5 per cent for the best regular maturities.

June 15 is likely to occasion some disturbance in the money market. Not only is it the date for paying the first installment of 2 per cent on Liberty Loan subscriptions, but this year, income tax payments will be due then instead of June 30 as heretofore. Regardless of over-subscription, initial applications on the Liberty Loan mean a matter of about \$40,000,000. It is estimated that receipts from income tax for fiscal year 1917 will be \$244,750,000. To date about \$165,000,000 has been paid, leaving about \$80,000,000 estimated payable on or before June 15. Much the larger part, representing an aggregate of \$120,000,000 will affect the New York center. Draw of funds from circulation into channels of the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks has already been manifested in statistics of money in circulation. For 10 per cent.

WOOLWORTH SALES GREATER
NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. W. Woolworth Company sales for May were \$7,590,442, an increase of \$778,344, or 11 per cent. For five months sales were \$33,569,657, a gain of \$1,163,165.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 87%, Elec Star Bat 63%, General Asphalt com 21, Lehigh Nav 76%, Lehigh Tram 23%, L. V. Tran. prd 43%, Lake Superior 20%, Phila Co 34%, Phila Co pf 38, Phila Elec 30, Phila Rap Tr 30%, Phila Tract 78, Union Tract 43%, United Gas Imp 77%.

EARNINGS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL GOOD

For April and Four Months
Gain in Gross \$1,600,000
and \$4,190,000, Respectively

Western, southern and southwestern railroad companies have made a somewhat more favorable exhibit of operations thus far in the current fiscal year than have those operating in eastern territory. An excellent illustration of this is the showing made by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for April and the four months ended April 30. For the month the gross gain was almost \$1,600,000, and that of the net \$566,000, as compared with April last year. For the four months the increase in the former was \$4,190,000, and that of the latter \$1,728,000 over the similar four months a year ago.

Since the unfavorable exhibit of operations by the Illinois Central in 1912, at which time expenses were increased to such an extent as to reflect an operating ratio to gross revenues of 94 per cent, there has been a gradual improvement in returns until 1916, when the largest gross revenues in the history of the road were reported. In 1913 it became necessary to reduce the dividend from 7 to 6 per cent and in 1915 5 per cent was paid, the rate subsequently being restored to 6 per cent a year, which is now being disbursed. In the 12 months ended June 30, 1916, 10.70 per cent was earned on the \$109,285,532 common stock, as compared with 6.18 per cent in the previous year, 7.40 per cent in 1914, 6.02 per cent in 1913 and 3.12 per cent in 1912.

The Illinois Central operates through a territory which is a highly productive agricultural section, but it also derives a large amount of through north and south business between Chicago and New Orleans. In other words, with its northern terminal in Chicago it obtains a large amount of Gulf business from practically every large railroad entering that city, and this business is more remunerative than much of the local short-haul business, taken on at intermediary points between the two cities mentioned.

Considerable improvement and betterment work has been accomplished by the company in recent years, and it now has plans for improvements of the entire system at an approximate cost of \$10,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is to be spent in Louisiana, where the lines of Yazoo & Mississippi Valley road are operated. With the conclusion of this improvement program the company's operating capacity will have been placed on a more substantial basis than at present; although, as a result of extensive developments and betterments in recent years, it is regarded as one of the best equipped and effective operating systems tapping the southern portions of the United States.

STEEL'S MAY OUTPUT BIG

UNITED STATES INDUSTRY BOOMS

Although in the domestic business situation of the United States retail trade is reported as rather slow and backward, the leading industrial lines, such as iron, steel, shipbuilding, coal mining, textiles and lumber, are experiencing unparalleled activity to the tune of advancing prices. At the same time Government buying tends to divert interest from regular trade channels.

In a word, demand in industrial lines, greatly accentuated by the needs of war, is insatiable, and although every effort of energy is being made to keep up with requirements, supplies of labor or of transportation facilities are wholly inadequate. In an industrial sense the country is oversold. But regular distributive trade waits, partly because a sentiment of economy is abroad in the land, and also because the price barometer is too high to encourage liberal buying, says Bradstreet's weekly review of conditions.

The bank clearings for the week as reported to Bradstreet's, aggregate \$6,081,422,000, or 16 per cent larger than those for the previous week. Outside of New York the total clearings for the week were \$2,320,321,000, an increase of 21 per cent as compared with the previous week.

EXPORTATION OF LEATHER GAINS

Exports of leather and tanned skins totaled \$5,863,177 for March, 1917, compared with \$6,020,888 in March, 1916. Nine months' exports were \$90,750,341 in 1917, \$59,152,589 in 1916 and \$46,531,355 in 1915. Thus the nine months' figures showed an increase over the corresponding period in 1916. March exports showed a decrease of \$5,711 compared with previous year.

In the meantime, exports of boots and shoes fell off from \$3,499,058 in March, 1916, to \$2,524,152 in March last. The nine months' exports were \$25,659,366 in 1917, \$36,549,592 in 1916 and \$15,678,937 in 1915.

Shipments of leather and tanned skins went in greatest volume to United Kingdom and Russia, in Europe, and boots and shoes were exported in large quantities to Canada and Mexico.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75 1/2 c up 1/2.

LONDON, ENGLAND—Bar silver 38 1/2-16d up 1-16d.

MARKET OPINIONS

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: After sharp advances such as have occurred in many stocks, moderate reactions are to be expected, but if we are in a major upward movement it is not yet time to look for any important general decline. For the present, therefore, we favor purchases on all small set-backs in the expectation of considerably higher prices within the next week or 10 days.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: It may be that with the Liberty Loan heavily oversubscribed, with favorable crop news, and with Russia remaining loyal to the Entente Allies, we shall see increasing public interest in the market and a demand ensue for securities which will remove many of the present anomalies between the market price and the amount of interest or dividends paid.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We are in the midst of a great war speculation. There is full justification in profits for most of the advance. How far this movement will continue will depend upon one's idea as to how long these profits will continue.

Certainly, at the moment there is nothing to make one feel that they are coming to an end, yet at such a time it is well to remember that similar conditions existed only a little more than six months ago. A broadening of the movement to include all classes would do much to induce more confidence in its permanency.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The stock market is trying to size up values on a winning basis—think of that side of it, what victory will mean for the great creditor country that forced in, brings the victory. There's more rise yet, in this 1917 early summer market—much more.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: So much depends upon crop results this year that all interests will watch weekly developments with the closest attention. To stimulate a bull stock market at this time would mean the withdrawal of banking credits from business and from the use of the Government in any additional financing it may undertake. There is no doubt as to who would get the accommodation in that event. The funds would be withdrawn from the stock market and we would witness a repetition of the liquidation which occurred last year, when stocks were thrown overboard and when many prices were apparently forced below intrinsic values.

The more conservative people are not favorable to a bull market at this time. The probabilities are that the Liberty Loan will be oversubscribed. Whether the full amount of subscriptions are allotted, or whether applications will be scaled down and only the \$2,000,000,000 offered are sold at this time, we do not know. The decision will rest with the Treasury Department. But we may be assured that with the completion of the flotation the Government's financing will be by no means finished. If the war continues—the it is virtually certain that another \$2,000,000,000 will be offered six months or so from now.

FINANCIAL NOTES

London Economist's index number of commodities, as of the end of May, 542, a new high record, an increase of 63 points from the April 30 quotation. It compares with 4319 a year ago.

Bids for approximately 100,000 motor trucks, automobiles, motorcycles and similar vehicle equipment for the Army were opened at Chicago. Estimated equipment will cost between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000. In first two months of fiscal year, April and May, Dominion of Canada's receipts aggregated \$41,000,000, compared with \$33,000,000 in April and May of last year. Payments of current and capital accounts show reduction of \$7,000,000, making net gain \$15,000,000. War expenditures in two months increased from \$9,000,000 last year to \$11,000,000 this year.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in averages in the weekly statement of the Associated Banks of New York are: Average reserve excess \$60,949,190; decreased \$52,867,630; loans increased \$28,713,000; reserve in own vaults decreased \$56,283,000; reserve in Federal bank increased \$3,897,000; reserve in other banks decreased \$1,273,000; demand deposits decreased \$7,637,000; time deposits decreased \$7,944,000; circulation increased \$53,000. Totals: Loans \$3,747,359,000; reserve in own vaults \$332,848,000; reserve in Federal bank \$233,099,000; reserve in other banks \$58,978,000; demand deposits \$3,616,079,000; time deposits \$17,796,000; circulation \$29,232,000; aggregate reserve \$634,925,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid Asked
Atlantic Refining 960 980
Buckeye Pipe Line 99 102
Illinois Pipe 214 218
Indiana Pipe Line 97 100
Ohio Oil 369 361
Prairie Oil & Gas 525 545
Texas Pipe 288 295
Union Pipe 295 305
Standard Oil, California 270 273
Indiana 775 785
Kentucky 345 350
New Jersey 618 623
New York 294 295
Union Tank Line 91 93

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 87%, Elec Star Bat 63%, General Asphalt com 21, Lehigh Nav 76%, Lehigh Tram 23%, L. V. Tran. prd 43%, Lake Superior 20%, Phila Co 34%, Phila Co pf 38, Phila Elec 30, Phila Rap Tr 30%, Phila Tract 78, Union Tract 43%, United Gas Imp 77%.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.
New York
Open High Low
July 22.03 23.40 22.03 22.24
October 22.55 22.89 22.52 22.80
December 22.77 22.00 22.61 22.92
January 22.79 22.02 22.70 22.94
March 22.96 23.15 22.88 23.14

DIVIDENDS

The Philadelphia Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 20.

Duquesne Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 1.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 25 to stock of record July 19.

Directors of Chino Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 and \$1 extra a share. Three months ago \$1.50 and \$1 extra were declared.

The American Public Utilities Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 2 to holders of record July 20.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Directors of the Utah Copper Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 per share and \$1 extra. Three and six months ago \$2.50 and \$1 extra were declared.

The Eastern Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 15 to stock of record June 7.

The semiannual dividend of 2 1/4 per cent usually declared at this time on the common stock of the Detroit & Mackinac Railroad and payable in July has been omitted.

Union Twist Drill Company on July 1 will give a midyear bonus of 4 per cent to 10 per cent to its 800 employees, based on six months' pay of record June 20.

Directors of the Butte & Superior Company have declared quarterly dividend of \$1.25 and an extra of \$1.25. Three months ago \$1.25 "regular" and an extra of \$1.25 was declared.

The directors of Ahmed Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$4 a share the same as three and six months ago. The dividend is payable July 10 to stock of record June 15.

Directors of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and an extra of 25 cents. Three months ago 75 cents and 25 cents extra were declared.

The Utah Gas & Coke Company, a subsidiary of American Public Utilities Company, also has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable July 2 to holders of record June 20.

The Eagle & Blue Bell Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, payable June 25 to holders of record June 13. Eagle & Blue Bell paid 10 cents a share June 1 and a similar amount May 1.

Steel Company of Canada declared an extra dividend of 1/4 per cent on the common stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, all payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 11.

An extra dividend of the same amount was paid on the common stock on May 1, last.

NORTHWEST CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Van Dusen-Harrington Company say: The wheat crop in this territory is generally in good condition, especially on fall plowed ground. That on spring plowing has had rain, especially in northern Minnesota, northern and central North Dakota and few spots in South Dakota.

Barley conditions are not entirely as favorable as wheat. Barley is not up. We believe that no damage has been done, but warm weather is now necessary for the best results. The winter rye crop has suffered more than any other and probably will be reduced from one-quarter to one-half. The stand is thin and much of the rye is heading at from eight to 12 inches.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—F. P. Emerson of Dunn, McCarthy & Co.; Essex.

Montreal—T. A. Robinson; Essex.

New York—T. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.

San Francisco, Cal.—Issac Gardner; U. S. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Chicago—E. Harrison of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.

URUGUAY FOOD CROP MEASURES

Government Issues Decrees Providing for Seed Distribution and Extensive Experiments in Methods of Cultivation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The general shortage in agricultural production in 1916 has led the Uruguayan Government to adopt special measures to encourage the cultivation during the present year of several important crops, says a commerce report. Recent numbers of the *Diario Oficial* contain decrees providing for the acquisition and distribution of selected seed of various kinds, and for extensive experiments in methods of cultivation. The official Seed Commission has been authorized to accept the sum of 60,000 pesos (peso=\$1.03) from the Bank of the Republic to be used in the purchase of seed wheat, which will be distributed as small loans to farmers. The ordinary resources of the Seed Commission will be used in providing growers with other seed, particularly oats and linseed.

Experiments made last year at the Government experiment farm proved oats to be a better forage crop than barley or rye. Therefore the Minister of Industries has arranged to have the agricultural stations at Salto, Paysandu and Cerro Largo make extensive experiments in the methods of cultivating oats for forage.

The principal points to be brought out in these experiments are (a) the best time for sowing oats; (b) the quantity of seed required per hectare; (c) the best time to begin to pasture the oats field; (d) the period when pasture should cease; (e) the resistance of the crop to the trampling of the cattle; (f) the forage yield of the oats field, and its economic value.

In addition to these experiments, the national seed farm will distribute 22,000 pounds of selected seed oats to farmers, who agree to return from their first crop the amount of seed they receive, and who also agree to sell the remainder of their crop to the Government, delivering it at the national farm before March 1, 1918. Market prices will be paid by the Government for seed of standard quality.

At the Government experiment farm it was found that alfalfa seed from the Pampa and the Province of Buenos Aires yielded crops double those obtained from French seed, and it was evident that much of the deficiency in alfalfa yield throughout the country was due to the use of unacclimated seed. The national seed farm was authorized, therefore, to purchase from Argentina 440 pounds of alfalfa seed for its own sowing, and 110 pounds for each of four branch agricultural stations. The seed is to come from non-irrigated land, and, if possible, from 50 different points in Argentina. The national farm is to send one of its experts to Argentina to study the methods of cultivation of alfalfa, and to purchase the authorized amount of seed.

The Ministry of Industries has called attention to the need of green food-stuffs in winter, and to the advantages of the ensilage method of supplying these needs. Six agricultural stations are ordered to conserve a part of their forage production, including corn and tubers, in properly constructed silos. The livestock and agricultural inspection service will send out technical men to the principal agricultural centers to give talks and hold conferences on ensilage methods and the various types of silos.

The area sown to flax in Uruguay has in late years diminished 70 per cent, chiefly because farmers have been disengaged by the low yield, sometimes only 350 pounds per acre, due to lack of proper methods of cultivation. The Uruguayan Government is desirous of increasing the production of flax, not only for the yield of oil seeds, but for the fiber as well. The national seed farm has been ordered to make a study of the different kinds of flax cultivated in the River Plate, with a view to selecting the kind best adapted for growing in Uruguay, and it will make experiments to ascertain the best time for planting the seed, sowing a small field in flax every two weeks from May until September. The results obtained will be published and distributed widely among farmers. The National Institute of Industrial Chemistry will make experiments with the straw of the flax in an endeavor to find a means for its utilization.

An executive decree provides for a poultry exhibition and egg-laying contest at the national poultry farm to begin July 2 and to continue six months. Poultry raisers from all sections of Uruguay will send fowls to compete for the prizes offered, which amount to about \$500.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel were brought to Boston again today in large amounts, and the price dropped again. Four trips arrived, the Bettina having 75,000 fresh, 135 bbls. salt; Benjamin Smith 80,000 fresh, 358 bbls. salt; Saladin 100,000 fresh, 210 bbls. salt, and Helene 80,000 fresh. Wholesale prices fell off three-quarters of a cent per pound to six cents.

BRAZIL FAVORS ALLIES' WARSHIPS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Action by Parliament authorizing the President to adopt measures for the safety of navigation and revoking the Brazilian decree of neutrality in the war for the benefit of the United States and the Entente nations is being followed by diplomatic exchanges with representatives of the Entente powers, and practical results may be expected soon. Warships of the Allies will be permitted to visit Brazilian ports without adhering to the time limits imposed by neutrality.

Two trips of fresh groundfish were brought to Boston today, the Valerie having 20,100 pounds, and Etta Mildred 43,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred: Haddock \$5.65, steak cod \$2.75, market cod \$4.65, and pollock \$3.75.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to one arrival, the schooner Norma with 40,000 fresh mackerel and 160 barrels salted.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have been placed on record today whereby George E. Sturtevant takes title to thirteen separate parcels of improved mercantile property, owned by the Commercial Street Trust and situated in a solid block, on 18,376 square feet of land, as follows: 126 to 148 Commercial Street, corner of 59 to 69 Richmond Street, corner of 105 to 131 Fulton Street, being eight 5-story brick buildings and five 6-story stone buildings. The total assessment amounts to \$304,200, of which \$198,200 applies on the land.

Another small North End transaction was recorded, consisting of a 2½-story brick house and 1434 square feet of land, situated 4 Tileston Place, taxed for \$7400, including \$2900 carried on the land. The grantor was Giuseppe Dinardo, and the new owner is Carmel Palzese.

BROOKLINE PROPERTY SALES

John A. Cahill has sold his estate located at 111 Summer Road, Brookline, comprising a stucco two-apartment house and about 3711 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$8000. The purchaser is Mrs. Gadsy C. Nourse, wife of Winfield L. Nourse of Brookline who bought for occupancy. William E. McCoy & Co. were the brokers.

The estate at 91 Francis Street in the Longwood section of Brookline has been sold, title passing from Carrie A. Tyler and Mabel F. Steiner. The property consists of a private dwelling house and 11,600 square feet of land. The assessors valuation is \$8500 of which \$6000 is on the land. Extensive alterations and repairs are being made by J. Edward Kirker who bought for investment.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of the estate No. 17 Savin Street, Roxbury, consisting of a frame dwelling and 2376 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$3500. The grantor is Catherine A. Kelley, and Marie K. Rasmussen bought for J. Mahoney.

Another property sold under agreement consists of the two-family frame house at 78 Kenwood Street, Dorchester, with 7000 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$5600. The grantor is George E. Newton and the purchaser Caroline E. Parker. The office of George E. Kimball acted for the grantor. Negotiations were made through the office of S. W. Keene & Son.

Frederick C. Dawson, sold to James Cunningham et al., a three-story frame house and 1375 square feet of land, situated 78 Fulda Street, near Highland Street, Roxbury. The property is assessed for \$4000, including \$500 worth of land.

Bridgham D. James et al. have sold a tract of land fronting on Shirley and Langdon streets, Roxbury, with a frontage of 225 feet on each street, containing a total of 28,800 square feet, assessed for \$6400. The new owner will erect at once a big mercantile building. The purchaser, Charles P. Upton, was represented by F. J. Herthel. Sales were closed in the office of James H. Brennan, 60 State Street.

FARM AND COUNTRY PLACES

Ernest Drew has sold his farm on the old Boston and Lowell road, of 45 acres of land, with a eight-room house, recently remodeled, large stock barn, several outbuildings, together with all the stock, farm tools and machinery. Jeremiah J. Hurley of Charlestown, Mass., buys for a home, with axe and hoe alone, he would naturally prefer the open prairies of Kansas, where a match would clear a farm; or the hills of Tennessee, where, when once cleared, the land did not become a jungle again in a few months. But now, if men have reason to call upon the tropics for their products, they may use machines to cut down trees and to mow fields; dynamite or engines to remove stumps; motor-driven vehicles to carry equipment and to transport produce; immense areas may be cleared and planted quickly, and the undesirable vegetation kept down by means commensurate with the rapidity of their growth.

If the same comprehensive, systematized, adequately capitalized, and efficiently directed methods of operation that were used in the construction of the Panama Canal were to be applied to the development of the idle acres adjacent to the Canal, the land in the Canal Zone, now the property of the United States Government, could be made, in one year's time, to feed the whole army which it is proposed to raise at this crisis in international relations. The capital required to do this would be about \$10,000,000; the number of men about 2500; the value of the output about \$15,000,000.

Julia L. Smith has sold her farm on the Barre & Athol Railroad in Petersham, Mass., containing 100 acres of land, a 10-room colonial house, and stock barn, E. G. Ball of Newton is the purchaser. George W. Hall, 60 State Street, was the broker.

LEASES IN LEATHER DISTRICT

Two important leases have just been negotiated, one to the American Leather Company of the five-story and basement building, 114 and 116 South Street. The other lease is to H. E. Gutterson Company, leather dealers, and includes the entire five-story and basement building situated at 118-120-122 South Street, corner of Beach Street. In both cases the leases are for long terms and the combined frontages of the two buildings which adjoin are about 100 feet. These leases were negotiated through the office of William Pease O'Brien.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR SALVADOR

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Action by Parliament authorizing the President to adopt measures for the safety of navigation and revoking the Brazilian decree of neutrality in the war for the benefit of the United States and the Entente nations is being followed by diplomatic exchanges with representatives of the Entente powers, and practical results may be expected soon. Warships of the Allies will be permitted to visit Brazilian ports without adhering to the time limits imposed by neutrality.

FLORIDA RECALL PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The sum of 250,000 pesos (about \$112,500) is to be spent by the Government of Salvador in the construction of new school buildings throughout that country, according to a legislative decree in the *Diario Oficial*, says a Commerce report. The municipalities are authorized by the National Assembly to assign from 5 to 10 per cent of their annual revenues to this purpose.

BIG RETURNS IN TROPICAL FOODS

Idle Lands in Panama Canal Zone, It Is Said, Could Produce Enough to Feed All of New United States Army

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—One immense advantage enjoyed by tropical countries is that at least three times as much produce may be obtained from the soil per year as in the North and South temperate zone, on average soil of similar character. The maximum corn crop in the United States is about 250 bushels per acre; and four bales of cotton were once made on an acre in South Carolina. Both of these could be made on one acre in one year in Panama, with the same intensive cultivation and high fertilization. The corn could be planted in the first week in May and harvested the first week in September; and then the cotton could be planted at once and picked in February and March. This has been proven by actual experiment on a small scale. This means, in effect, that the possible production of an acre in Panama with the methods pursued in the making of the record yields just mentioned, would amount to a gross value, per annum, at present prices, of about \$800.

Three hundred banana plants may be set out on an acre; and they may produce as many bunches in nine months, averaging 70 pounds each; while the young plants springing up from the mother stalk all the time are often left to mature to the number of three or four, so that the yield over a number of years may be much more than 300 bunches per acre. The case of the gross yield of 15 tons of bananas per acre is not unusual.

The point is that the sun is doing duty for the tropics all the time. The excess of vegetation produced by reason of the constant growth all the year round has produced, in the course of centuries, a heavier mat of humus on the ground; and these two facts—more sunlight and more humus—make the intrinsic advantage enjoyed between the thirtieth parallel of latitude and the equator over other regions.

But, strangely enough, this very exuberance of vegetable life in the tropics has made them relatively difficult for mankind to conquer. Let a George farmer imagine grass and weeds growing in his crop as fast in April as it does in June; the seeds of the enemy being produced nearly all the time, and a crop of brush springing up in his corn or cotton field after the crop is "laid by" so dense that he would have to cut trails in the field to gather the crop, and he may have an idea of what a Panama farmer has to contend with.

There is, however, a new factor introduced into the problem of the conquest of the tropics since there have become available the gigantic aggregations of capital, the means of rapid transportation, and the use of time-saving machinery, for coping with tropical conditions. As long as individual settlers had to try to cope with luxuriant vegetation and animal life, the seed is to come from non-irrigated land, and, if possible, from 50 different points in Argentina. The national farm is to send one of its experts to Argentina to study the methods of cultivation of alfalfa, and to purchase the authorized amount of seed.

At the Government experiment farm it was found that alfalfa seed from the Pampa and the Province of Buenos Aires yielded crops double those obtained from French seed, and it was evident that much of the deficiency in alfalfa yield throughout the country was due to the use of unacclimated seed. The national seed farm was authorized, therefore, to purchase from Argentina 440 pounds of alfalfa seed for its own sowing, and 110 pounds for each of four branch agricultural stations. The seed is to come from non-irrigated land, and, if possible, from 50 different points in Argentina. The national farm is to send one of its experts to Argentina to study the methods of cultivation of alfalfa, and to purchase the authorized amount of seed.

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OIL TANK STEAMER LAUNCHED AT QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—At the launching this afternoon of the oil tank steamer Pennsylvania, built at the Fore River shipbuilding yards for a New York concern, making the third in a fleet of four similar steamers contracted for Mrs. Lucy P. S. Thompson, wife of the vice-president, and general manager of the company owning the new vessel, acted as sponsor and Joseph W. Powell, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, followed quickly by the diamond pin following the launching.

The Pennsylvania has two continuous steel decks, a raised forecastle, open bridges and poop decks with a lower deck in the forward freight hold. This hold is divided by oil-tight bulkheads in 16 main oil cargo tanks, 16 Summer tanks, fuel oil tanks, two pump rooms and a cargo hold with machinery space aft. In addition there are deep trimming tanks forward and aft and double bottom under boilers and engine. Length, over all, for the steamer is 432 feet, it has a deadweight carrying capacity of 9100 tons. The main cargo oil tanks can hold 67,930 barrels. The fuel capacity is 10,450 barrels.

Special care has been given to construct this steamer to carry various grades of refined oil without danger of mixture. The cargo system, for this reason, has been worked out with an unusual degree of accuracy, necessitating the use of 12 pumps, eight for cargo in the main tanks and four for the Summer tanks.

The Pennsylvania is a single screw steamer driven by a three-cylinder, triple expansion engine, steam being supplied by three single-ended Scotch boilers. These boilers are oil fired on the White atomizing oil burning system.

FARM MACHINERY PURCHASES URGED

OMAHA, Neb.—The Nebraska Council of Defense has issued a warning from its Southern Bureau

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Leaving for a second inspection trip to Atlanta and Chattanooga, Major-General Wood declared that camps for three divisions of the National Army raised under the Selective Draft Law will be prepared first, probably at Atlanta, Augusta and Columbia. National Guard divisions, of which six from northern states are scheduled to be trained in camps of the Southeastern Department, will be brought to camps prepared for them later, he said. For the summer months, it is considered likely that the National Guard units will be held in their own states.

On account of the widely extended winter killing of alfalfa in Nebraska it doubtless will be necessary to use a large acreage of corn for fodder this year and it is highly important that proper provisions be made for the ad-

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Corner Commonwealth Avenue and Charlesgate West

A most splendid location for residential purposes.

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Apartment Hotel of the Highest Character

Offering most luxurious appointments, combined with the greatest of home comforts. Suites from one room, reception hall and bath to five rooms, reception hall and two baths, having every approved modern convenience, with the highest standards of service. An early selection is advisable.

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BEAUTIFUL HOME

Very desirable section of Somerville.

11-room house, bath; dressing rooms, fireplaces, spacious piazza, attractive interior arrangement, etc. Located by the most skillful architect of Boston; designed to be popular; open for inspection.

EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 10 State St., Boston.

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In Attractive Longwood Section; 16

rooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry, laundry,

fireplaces, all modern improvements;

corner lot in exclusive neighborhood;

large opportunity for garden and garage;

designed by popular architect of Boston;

must be seen to be appreciated; open for inspection.

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ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE clean room; comfortable open beds; bath on every floor; daily or weekly rates.

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Gifts for All Occasions
JUST RECEIVED

A few cases of beautiful

RUSSIAN LINENS

Drawn Work and Embroidery: Scarfs and
Squares; Drawn Work; Embroidered Russian
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Children's Dresses, Blouses.
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BECAUSE—Shoes made of "Success Brand" Kangaroo Leather are comfortable as the softest cloth.

BECAUSE—The close grain of the leather renders them suitable and fit for all seasons of the year.

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Cleaned
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Dried and
Repaired
Work Called for
and Delivered
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Millinery Sale
Hats formerly from \$10 to \$40—
now \$3.50 to \$10.00

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HERALDRY

Your Family Coat of Arms
Correctly done in Water
Color on Japanese Parch-
ment. 11x14 inches—\$3.00

NATHAN VAN PATTEN
Specialist in Heraldry
BROOKLINE, MASS.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Several well schooled and
gentle saddle horses; sure footed and safe;
they have been carefully handled in town
to acquaint them with the existing con-
ditions, and they are to be sold at a
moderate price.

Some of them are big ones; a few good
officer mounts and cavalry mounts; can be
seen and tried by appointment. W. R. MARTIN,
"Grand View Farm," P. O. Box 257, Lancaster, Pa.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases
Largest Line, Oldest House in
New England
CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY
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ARE YOU THE HEIR
OF A SOLDIER
who made homestead entry before June 22, 1854, for some land but for less than a full
100 acres? If so, you may be entitled to
an additional homestead claim. These claims are assignable. I pay cash
for them. I also buy land warrants. If
you think you have such a claim, write
H. E. JONES, Land Atty., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—A home for a woman; par-
tial service given for board. Address
D-203, Monitor Office, Boston.

BUILDING AND REPAIRING

WATKINS & KAVANAUGH CO.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Hay. 1208 and Hay. 1166

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Rubber Stamps and Stencils
DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS
115 Washington Street, Tel. Main 7133
Send for catalog.

LAUNDRIES

COL. WOMAN desires laundry at home,
dozen or piece; best ref. Mrs. Gertrude
A. 11 Westminster St., Roxbury, Mass.

HELP WANTED

TEACHER of French and history wanted;
priv. school in Boston; young college gradu-
ate. Address B-210, Monitor Office, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST,
SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Fa-
lmouth, Norway and St. Paul st., Boston,
Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and
1:30 p. m. Services at 10:45 a. m. and
1:30 p. m. in all its branch organizations; "God the
Only Cause and Creator" Sunday school
in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testi-
monial meeting every Wednesday evening
at 7:30

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in half-barrels, containing about 300 lbs. each, at 10c per lb.
in 100-lb. kegs or less, at 12c per lb.

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SUPPLY COMPANY**

NATHAN C. HARRISON,
General Agent.

5-7 Dorchester Avenue Extension
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HELP WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, 22 to 25 years, of good
standing, requiring work in a small
good shop; good education, average height and
build, neat appearance, good address; per-
manent position, excellent prospects. Concern
of national scope. Address fully to
"REPORTER," Box 2857, Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged man who desires
a permanent position to help around house and garden. Address E-164,
Monitor Office, Boston.

FOREMAN in fish market; must be a
high-class man in every respect; good
opening. Address E-172, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced girl capable of
taking care of household; must be a good
person and neat; for position of head girl in
bakery. ALFRED J. ROLLINGER, 1139 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Nursery governess for boy of
four years; English and Protestant; de-
sired in country during summer months.
Apply with references. P. O. Box 284,
Ipswich, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER in family of
6 (2 adults), 12 miles from Boston; state
wages and give references in first letter.
B-240, Monitor Office, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced, with some
knowledge of shorthand and typewriting.
Apply to 20 Franklin St., Boston, between 9
and 11 a. m. or by letter.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER to take
full charge of a family, wife and two
children, Add. C-210, Monitor Office, Boston.

COMPETENT girl for general house-
work; family of 4 adults; good wages.
Add. MRS. T. A. ABBOTT, Chatham, Mass.

EFFL STENOG., speed and accuracy
required; state exp. and education in detail.
Add. B-153, Monitor Office, Boston.

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THE HOME FORUM



From the etching by Earl H. Reed

"The Song of the East Shore," Lake Michigan

Much of the mysterious lure of the dunes is in the magnificent sweep of the great lake along the wild shores," writes Earl H. Reed of the Dune Country of Lake Michigan. Its restless

waters are the complement of the indolent sands. The distant bands of deep blue and green, dappled with dancing white caps, in the vistas through the openings, impart vivid

color accents to the grays and neutral tones of the foregrounds."

"The waters of the lake are never perfectly still. In calms that seem absolute a careful eye will find at

least a slight undulation. On quiet days the little waves ripple and lisp along the miles of wet sand, and the delicate streaks of oscillating foam creep away in a featherly and uncertain line, that fades and steals around a distant curve in the shore. After the storms the long ground swells roll in for days, beating their rhythmic measures, and unfolding their snowy veils before them as they come."

"The blue immensity of the lake glists and is flecked with foam. White plumes are tossing and waving along the sky-line. In the foreground little groups of sandpipers are running nimbly along the edges of the incoming waves, racing after them as they retreat, and lightly taking wing when they come too near. There are flocks of stately gulls balancing themselves with set wings high in the wind,

and a few terns are skimming along the crests. The gray figures of two or three herons are stalking about with much dignity near some driftwood that dots the dry sand farther up the shore."

"Colors rare and glorious are in the sky. The sun is riding down in a chariot of gold and purple, attended by a retinue of clouds in resplendent robes."

The Building of Solomon's Temple

"The sheds and the storerooms in which all David's wealth of preparation for the Temple was laid up, and where the armies of workmen he had employed were busy in their labors, must have been outside the gates,

spread over the hollows where there would be room for all their operations, yet near enough for constant supervision. The men must have clustered like bees about the huge masses of stone which the excavators of our day have discovered with amazement deep under the rubbish of ages, the foundations of the great structure to come. They look," writes Mrs. Oliphant in her book, "The House of David," "as if giants alone could have hewed them and elephants dragged them to their place, though it was but the skillful masons of Tyre with their Hebrew journeymen who shaped and severed these prodigious blocks. The deep quarries in which they were hewn and shaped lay close by; and the workshops where the fine stone carvings were prepared, the furnaces of the metal workers, would all find ample place in the valley between Jerusalem and Moriah, along with the sheds for the carpenters with their piles of fragrant wood.

"In the city, its if, no doubt, the fine work, wood-carving, and the beating out of the more precious metals into plates for the lining of the interior, and all the ornamental work, in some cases adorned with precious stones, must have been carried on in special workshops and under close supervision. It is apparent that all this immense accumulation of industries must have been going on for years during the reign of David, who had set the masons to work to hew the stones, and 'prepared iron in abundance for the nails for the doors of the gates, and for the joinings; and brass in abundance without weight'—not to speak of the designs minutely prepared, and the calculations of quantities and values required."

"What is more interesting is to realize the extraordinary stir of national life which must have been occasioned by so much employment, so much collected treasure, and the growth of trade and communication with surrounding nations in the peaceful way of mutual use and service.

Tyre, the great trading center of the age, was brought into the closest relations to Jerusalem by this prodigious work, and bartered her cedars against the grain and oil and wine of the rich plains of Palestine, and lent her sailors to man the ships that Solomon commissioned, and set up a close alliance with these rude and warlike neighbors who were now signaling their entrance into the brotherhood of civilization by so great an enterprise."

"And thus the little hill city, built for defense upon the rocks and declivities, with strait skirts gathered about her . . . expanded in one generation into a great city beautiful, toward which the wealth of the whole country flowed, a center of industry where every skilled workman was sure of finding employment, and every manufacturer a market for his wares.

"Perhaps the momentary effect was not at first one of improvement. If some old Jesuitus strolling forth upon the walls in the evening burst forth into outcries of indignation like the wailings of Mr. Ruskin, over the glow of the furnaces in the valley, the dust of the mason's yards, instead of

In "Journeys Through France" the English translation of M. H. Taine's travel notes (1863), he gives a description of Douai, which is worth quoting.

"The brick-built, steep-roofed houses, in the style of Louis XIII, have solid and lofty chimneys, and vaulted windows with leaden lattice and small panes of glass. Nothing was casual, nothing for mere show, but all for lasting enjoyment."

"Everything was clean, and there were frequent signs of good taste; everywhere space and elbow-room, and no hint of overcrowding. Many houses have something to attract them in their fronts or in their roofs, such as you never see in the regulated monotony of the Rue de Rivoli. These folk may be half asleep, but they are 'warm' and their great-grandfathers were artists. The Scarpe meanders through the town, and creates many a miniature Venice. There were ducks paddling about at their ease; an old lady was watching them from her window, as she sat amongst her flowers. It was a Sunday evening picture."

"These high rooms and venerable houses present much that is picturesque. Some are reached by steps from the water below; some rise sheer from the canal, which winds about them in curious sort, reflecting their bright red tiles; now and then they are covered by a fringe of garden, and we are refreshed by the sight of a tree."

"Next day, as I said, there was rain, and at once we had the familiar north-country landscape, with its wan or dissolving mists, snow-white or black as soot, rolling over the red roofs and the masses of green foliage. As soon as the rain had ceased, the indented roof cuts clear into the lightened air, and the eye is gladdened by the honest hues of bright uncompromising red.

"Seen from the ramparts, a score of subjects for Flemish pictures meet the eye. Every house has a tongue; whereas in Paris you have but business streets, ornamental façades, and lodging-houses.

"What pleased me most was the Scarpe, as it passed through the town like a broad canal. Fresh water always puts new life into me, especially when it flows full between its banks,

and is green, and ripples with little

sleep.

The unashamed secrets of the deep. Bids the all-courted pearl express Her final thought on flawlessness. —William Watson.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publisher of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

and other Christian Science publications.

Protection

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WAS Andrew Marvell, sometime member of Parliament for Hull, and assistant to Milton in the Latin secretaryship, who wrote the famous couplet which was long ago made popular in the well-known proverb, "Self-preservation is nature's first law." Marvell, of course, put it far more sententiously, as indeed he

heals a man. He does it by the extremely clumsy method of causing him to believe in the curative efficacy of a drug or an operation. This being so, it is quite undeniable that it is the mental faith of the patient which has brought about the healing, and neither the drug nor the knife.

"Self-preservation, nature's first great law.

All the creation, except man, doth

aw"

he wrote, and posterity has echoed the sentiment ever since. The human mind is, it must be admitted, so enamored of the obvious, and so respectful to the sententious, that it could scarcely be expected to see the matter otherwise. Centuries before Marvell wrote his lines the world had been weaving epigrams out of the gist of them. The Romans had a saying very much to the same effect. Whilst, today, some two centuries and a half after Marvell wrote, it exhausts the to it, obvious, in the very quintessence, if it only knew it, of the dangerous, in the catch-phrase, "Safety First!"

The animal, like the man, unquestionably places safety before all else. The naturalist insists that it adapts its physical characteristics to the point of assimilating them so closely to nature, as to render it invisible to those other forms of animal life which prey upon it. Man, of course, possesses, in excelsis, this instinct of the animal. Gifted with human reason, he necessarily acts differently, but the intention is precisely the same. The rabbit carries his tail erect so as to expose, even at his own expense, the pillar of cloud by which his young may follow. The butterfly clings to the twig which matches it so completely that the pursuer is unable to discover it. Man fences himself about with forts and armies; with police and laws; and, not least, with doctors, in order to rival, more cumbrously the efforts of the rabbit and the butterfly.

Now, from the point of view of animal instinct or human intelligence, all these precautions are intensely wise. If, indeed, matter were independent of mind, or if intelligence were contained in a cranium, they really would be. But even natural scientists have been struggling, in an ever increasing ratio, from the time of Plato, to convince mankind that matter is only a condition of the human mind, a result of energy, or in some way a phenomenon and not a noumenon. So that it must be manifest that, if this is true, protection must be attained mentally and not physically. Supposing, that is to say, a doctor

of the spirit is born of the flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again."

Unfortunately the human man has never done anything but marvel, and his marveling has carried him to the point of incredulity. He has subordinated the human mind to matter, and the divine Mind to the human mind in a riot of materialism, which has practically deified matter. And then he has sought protection by prayer to a material idol or to an anthropomorphic God, whom he has endowed with the instincts and passions of a human being. It was against such a concept of God, such a concept of prayer, and such a concept of protection, that Mrs. Eddy launched Christian Science. She saw that God being, as Jesus told the woman of Samaria, Spirit, man, in the image and likeness of God must be spiritual and not material. It was clear then that material man, born of the flesh, could be only a counterfeit of the real man, could be only a misconception of reality, a riddle, as Paul put it, seen in a mirror, which, as is a true understanding of reality or Principle was arrived at, must necessarily fade, bringing man face to face with the real. This she saw was precisely how Jesus had healed, and so she wrote, on pages 476-7 of "Science and Health." "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In

The Charter House

In her book, "Literary London," Elsie M. Lang, speaking of Charter House, says:

"The Charter House stands in Charter House Square, in the heart of Smithfield. The school was transferred to Godalming in 1874, but the portion known as the Home of the Poor Brethren, so vividly described in 'The Newcomes,' . . . is still intact. Among

the famous men who were educated in this school were the following:

"Richard Steele, who was sent here in 1684, and for three years was the school friend of Addison—a friendship which lasted all their lives. Thackeray wrote: 'I am afraid no good report could be given by his master and ushers of that thick-set, square-faced, black-eyed, soft-hearted little Irish boy . . . Addison did his best themes. Addison wrote his exercises. He ran on Addison's messages, fagged for him and blacked his boots; to be in Joe's company was Dick's greatest pleasure, and he took a sermon or caning from his monitor with the most boundless reverence, acquiescence and affection.'

"Joseph Addison, whose earliest associations with London were connected with this school. Thackeray, who came here direct from Calcutta, a pretty, gentle, rather timid boy, with no skill in games, but popular among the boys who really got to know him. He evidently was not very happy here, at any rate at first, and wrote to his mother: 'There are but 370 in the school, and I wish there were only 369.' He gives a graphic description of it and its then headmaster in 'Pendennis.' He revisited the school from time to time in after life."

Douai

waves. The glazed walls, the pretty painted houses, capriciously and irregularly built, glimmer in the water, and put on a new charm of brightness and gaiety. Very welcome to me, fresh from the dust of Paris, was this long clean road, beside the wholesome stream, with scarcely a soul passing by, and in all but complete silence.

"Still more to my mind is the Scarpe outside the town. Tufted

herbs, the most luxuriant I have ever seen, crowd and jostle each other in the ditches beneath the ramparts; the quiet river curves in and out, with long dark sweeps between the double rows of poplars, under the big peaceful boats. The river has been turned into a canal, and its tranquillity earned for it that distinction. As I went indoors the setting sun dispensed its beauty, and a pink flush spread itself with exultant joy over all the shadowed green."

On the Borders of Cornwall

In his book "The Cornish Coast, (South) and the Isles of Scilly," Charles G. Harper says:

"The southern portion of the Cornish coast may be said to begin at the head of the navigation of the river Tamar, at Weir Head, to which the excursion steamers from Plymouth can come at favorable tides, or little lower at Morwellham Quay, where the depth of water permits of more frequent approach. But barges can penetrate somewhat higher than even Weir Head, proceeding through the canal locks at Netstake, almost as far as that ancient work, New Bridge, which carries the high road from Dartmoor and Tavistock out of Devon into Cornwall. From hence, then, at New Bridge, the hoary Gothic work of five pointed arches with picturesquely projecting cutwaters, the south coast of Cornwall, may most fitly be traced.

"Next day, as I said, there was rain, and at once we had the familiar north-country landscape, with its wan or dissolving mists, snow-white or black as soot, rolling over the red roofs and the masses of green foliage. As soon as the rain had ceased, the indented roof cuts clear into the lightened air, and the eye is gladdened by the honest hues of bright uncompromising red.

"The lovely valley is seen in a romantic perspective from the summit of the lofty hill that leads up to Calstock Church, for from that point of view you look down upon the little peninsular meadows that now and again give place to cliffs, and through an atmosphere of silver and gold see the river winding past them, like some Pictorian stream. Down there lie the ruins of Harewood House, the old Duchy of Cornwall office; across, as far as eye can reach, spread the blue distances of Devon, and all along the course of the river the hamlets are transfigured to an unutterable beauty."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Political Opium Den

There is, perhaps, no one thing in which the human mind shows its disruptive tendency more completely than in its unwillingness to subordinate its individual desires and prejudices to a common end. In the ordinary work of a great Government department, jealousy, malice, or disloyalty is frequently rampant, and these characteristics are quite commonly multiplied when the State takes the place of the department. When, however, a great body of States are joined together in a common understanding, the difficulty is accentuated a hundredfold, for the simple reason that the discordant elements in the individual States are accentuated by the national prejudices of the various States. The ability to lead a great coalition has, therefore, generally been manifested quite as much in a pacification of the units of the coalition as in facing the elements opposed to it. William of Orange, when, as King of England, he became the head of the great allied confederacy against France, experienced this in one of its most aggravated forms. "I cannot," he once wrote to Heinsius, "offer a suggestion without being met by a demand for a subsidy." This importunity was, indeed, the badge of the whole tribe, "from Caesar who, in the pride of his solitary dignity, would not honour King William with the title of Majesty, down to the smallest Margrave who could see his whole principality from the cracked window of the mean and ruinous old house which he called his palace." In such circumstances it required every atom of self-control and patience he could manifest to keep the heterogeneous mass from disruption. His great successor, the Duke of Marlborough, was faced by practically the same conditions without his authority, and overcame them with equal ability. So great, indeed, was his address in this respect, that it was said of him that even those whose importunities he was compelled to oblige went away completely reconciled and charmed by the grace of their reception.

Now it is to be admitted that this is a sort of diplomacy without much Principle in it. It may be desperately brilliant, but it is the brilliancy of a man playing upon the human mind with a sardonic consciousness of its weakness, rather than through an understanding of Principle. William, buying the regiments of the Duke of Hesse to fight for the security of their own country, Marlborough inducing a collection of Princes to accept the commands of the subject of another Prince, were certainly showing their genius for the game, but that was about all that could be said for it. It is not to be pretended for a moment that both William and Marlborough, William in particular, did not find their justification in the fact that they were grappling with a tremendous effort to submerge the liberties of Europe. The Grand Monarque had succeeded to the place in the sun of Philip of Spain, and was striking, as Philip had struck, all around him. If Philip had sent the great Armada to enslave heretic England, Louis sent the fleets of France to hold the same threat over Protestant England, and the menace only came to an end when Russell and Rooke dealt as faithfully with the French fleet, in the battle of La Hogue, as ever Drake or Hawkins with the galleons of Spain, in the narrow seas. On land it was just the same. One great French army crossed the Pyrenees into Spain; another laid waste the Protestant Netherlands, until William, unchaining the sea, like his great ancestor, in the interval between the terrorism of Alva and that of Parma, forced its retreat; whilst a third burst, in mid-winter, into the Palatine, and drove the Lutheran peasants, houseless and starving, from the charred and blackened ruins of what had once been prosperous villages and cities, dotting the white landscape. Even in his domestic tyranny Louis strove to live up to Philip, so that if the one held all Spain in the vice of the Inquisition, the other perpetrated the atrocities of the dragonnades, torturing the Huguenots, and sending them into exile in other lands.

It is remarkable how closely the ideas and methods of despotism coincide, and how in all ages they have compelled those attacked to combine in a common defense. It is quite true, as has already been shown, that there has commonly been a compactness of effort in the state which has gone out to challenge the world's freedom, that has been only too lacking in the effort of the confederacies formed to oppose it. Take the case of Louis and William. The troops of the former were composed of men all of one blood and one religion, but in the case of the other the conditions were exactly reversed. Round William's camp fires there resounded the tongues and prayers of half the nations and sects of a continent. The harsh voices of the Brandenburgers and the soft accents of the mountaineers of Bavaria, Dutchmen from the Canals of Brabant, Danes from the fords of Jutland, Englishmen from Dartmoor and the Dales, Scotsmen from the Clyde and from Deeside. Yet, in spite of this, when the great captain gave the word all the discordant elements compacted themselves into one, and marched as one against the enemy. It is this example which the Allies are called upon to imitate and improve today, for it is only through the closest cooperation that victory can be achieved.

The forces which are fighting on behalf of autocracy, by which is meant not merely the autocracy of Princes as opposed to the liberties of peoples, but the raw product of autocracy in the human mind, have other ways of making themselves felt than by direct assault in the trenches. The method of suggestion is employed every day, with a greater determination, with the intention of impressing the allied nations with a sense of their impotency, as a first step towards demonstrating that impotency through disruption. There never was a time, during the whole war, when this force of suggestion, which is itself entirely impotent when understood and faced, was more prevalent than at the present moment. Mysterious stories of the weaknesses and discords of the

Allies keep getting into print. Far worse are murmured under the surface, and are only restrained by fear of government action. Now it is the statement that France is on her knees, now the story of terrific Italian losses on the Carso. Then the Hindenburg report that the allied offensive on the Western front has been brought to a permanent conclusion, again the imminent danger of the starvation of England, and always, overshadowing all this, the story of Russia's withdrawal and the consequent freeing of the German forces on the Eastern border. What is not taken into consideration, what is never heard of, is the losses of the Central Powers in men and in materiel.

Emerging from all this is always a suggestion of the disruption of the great alliance. The implication all through is that now this country and now that country has shot its bolt, and been flung on the scrapheap of exhaustion, but these exhausted countries are always in the ranks of the Allies. Since the United States joined the alliance another tone has been adopted in respect to it. From mysterious and unseen sources come sighs of regret that the country has been involved in a struggle in which its resources of men and money are being relied upon to turn the scale. Nor do these insinuations stop here. The dread, childish as it may seem, of invasion is being allowed to lift its head; the horrors, at the very least, of campaigns stretching out year after year, are being dangled before the country's eyes, until everybody, who is subject to the influence of these suggestions, begins himself to disseminate the anxieties and fears, which the suggestions are intended to generate.

Now supposing that these suggestions were true. Supposing that the original Allies, in their struggle to maintain the liberties of the world, in a conflict with what the President of the United States has solemnly described as an organized autocracy engaged in running amuck of civilization, have become exhausted. Supposing the United Kingdom is starving, France upon her knees, Italy on the shambles, Belgium, Serbia and Rumania strangled, is the United States to be asked to tremble because, at the call of the President, it came to the rescue of liberty and civilization in such a crisis, and to regret that it has dedicated its energy and its resources to such a struggle?

The entire intention of the whole of this campaign of poison is to break up the cooperation of the Allies, and to gain through the diplomacy of suggestion a victory, for autocracy, it has proved incapable of winning in the field. In such circumstances no greater antidote could be administered to the world than the reading of that passage of the President's address, in which he rejoiced in the fact that, in the hour of this trial of civilization, the United States had been privileged to support the cause of civilization:—"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are, and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth, and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

The War Loan Campaign

IT is estimated that only 250,000 people in the United States, out of a population of 104,000,000, ever buy bonds, the efforts of the army of bankers, brokers, and salesmen to raise subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are to be the more appreciated. The campaign has been a campaign of education. People of more than average intelligence and education have been found lamentably ignorant of what a bond was, particularly a Government bond. Because the bonds were to run for thirty years, redeemable at the option of the Government, in 1932, many people actually thought that they would have to hold the bonds all that time before they could get their money back. Salesmen had to explain that the bonds were marketable, and could be disposed of at any time, and that the owners could borrow money on them at the banks at any time. It would, of course, defeat the purpose for which the bonds were issued were the holders to sell them at once, and this should not be encouraged. The bonds are worth keeping. Interest of 3 1/2 per cent is to be paid on them, and, as they are strictly free of all taxes, except the inheritance tax, they become at once a prime investment. The interest is payable twice a year, in June and December, and the bond holder simply clips his coupon from the bond when the interest comes due, takes it to his bank, and gets his money. The coupon bearing the date on which the interest comes due is virtually the same thing as money.

Canvassers for the Liberty Loan were frequently confronted with the argument, by possible buyers, that the bonds were likely to decline in price, should the Government later create further loans involving a higher rate of interest. No one can foretell what the future price of anything marketable will be, but it does not seem probable that the Liberty bonds will recede in price, for the reason that they will be convertible into any future bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. If the war continues, there will be further bond issues, and still higher taxes. That means that securities which are not tax exempt will be less profitable to hold as investments, because they will be subject to heavier taxation. The Liberty Loan bonds will not be taxed at any time, and the holder of them will always be sure that his income from them will not be reduced, while it may be increased. The income tax law now in force is likely to be made the means of raising still greater amounts for war and other purposes, and incomes, large and small, may be taxed more heavily each year while the war lasts. But this will not disturb the holder of the Liberty Loan bonds, for, no matter how large his income from these may be, he will pay no taxes on them.

Few people question the safety of the Liberty Loan. It is a solemn promise of the United States Government to pay back the money borrowed at the time stated, and to pay interest on it until full payment is made. The entire wealth and resources of the Nation are pledged as security for this loan.

The campaign of education that has been conducted,

by men who have freely given their time and effort to this work, will have accomplished a great deal more than the mere raising of money for war purposes, for it has already been the means of inducing people to become more thrifty. But probably the greatest thing the people of the United States have learned, thus far, in subscribing to the Liberty Loan, is that, by so doing, they have taken an important part in the liberation of mankind. The world will never go back to where it was before the war began. Victory for the Allies means freedom, probably for all time, for millions now under the yoke of bondage. It may also mean permanent peace for the entire world.

Where Congress Lags Again

NO SMALL degree of satisfaction was felt and expressed throughout Canada and the United States, a few months ago, when the Senate of the latter Nation ratified the Migratory Bird Protection Treaty between the two governments, for the act gave promise of bringing to speedy fruition an agitation that had extended over many years. Canada had seen, early in the war, that one of the first steps toward securing an adequate food supply would be the freeing of the growing crops from destructive insects, and it was believed that nothing could assist more certainly or more quickly in this direction than the preservation of bird life. Local and national laws had accomplished some good, but international cooperation was expected to accomplish much more.

The treaty was drawn along lines deemed the most effective by leading authorities on the subject, and the protection thereby promised was satisfactory to experts on both sides of the line. Canada put the treaty into operation at once, and has been enforcing its provisions ever since. In the United States, however, it seems that the treaty has merely the shadow of a law. It is a contract on paper only. It promises to do, in behalf of the United States, certain things which the Government of the United States, owing to the neglect of Congress, is unable to do. Congress, that is, has not provided financial means whereby the act might be put into full operation.

The Senate committee intrusted with the matter, it should be said, has reported favorably the necessary enabling act; the House committee has not yet done so; and it cannot be said that there is sufficient excuse for such dilatory methods. The two bodies could easily dispose of the matter in an hour or two.

Congress has recently complained of unjust criticism of its methods, especially as concerning the time it wastes. But it continues to waste time. The bird treaty is no trivial or sentimental matter. It is of great consequence to the United States and Canada, and to the world, that the crops shall be protected by the feathered guardians. Nothing but neglect can account for constant postponement of action upon a measure which does not require or invite discussion, but which, on the contrary, offers itself to enactment with the expenditure of a minimum of time and effort. The duty of Congress in the premises is already made clear, but if another reason for action may be required, it will be found in the fact that good faith toward Canada is involved in the present delay.

What appears to be urgently necessary in the circumstances is that the people shall write to their Representatives and Senators on the subject.

Ypres

THE little Belgian town of Ypres is sure enough of a place in history; but, in England, at any rate, it will always be specially sure of it under a name which no cloth worker of Flanders ever heard, and would certainly never recognize. The British "Tommy," who for over two years has held up the German forces round the famous Ypres salient, insists on calling it "Wipers," and the name has "taken on," as he would say. It travelled over to England, and "Wipers" began somehow to be associated with "hot corners." The present Prime Minister, in the course of one of his speeches, some months ago, alluded to the place by this name, and "Wipers" it is likely to remain, and as "Wipers" it is likely to be discussed for many years to come.

Curiously enough, it is not the first entry of Ypres into the English language in this, or at any rate a similar, form; for it was in the looms of Ypres that was made, in the Middle Ages, the famous "toiles d'Ypres," the costly table linen, or diapers, which the great ladies of England admired so much. Today, of course, the town is a battle-scarred shell of its former self. It was occupied by the Germans in the course of their forward march on October 3, 1914; but a month later the British regained it, and, since then, the buildings of the old town have been steadily crumbling before an intermittent shell fire from the German lines. Ypres, however, will rise again, and amongst the buildings to be restored will surely be the great Cloth Hall, the old, turreted, three-storyed building, whose belfry at one time rose 230 feet above the street below. The great Cloth Hall of Ypres was indeed the most famous building of its kind in Belgium. Begun by Count Baldwin IX of Flanders, it was over a hundred years in building, and, for more than three centuries after its completion, was the center of the world's market for cloth. More than 4000 looms were kept busy in the town in those days, and merchants from far and near attended its great cloth mart. The population then numbered over 200,000. It was, indeed, to the introduction of cloth-making, towards the end of the Eleventh Century, that Ypres owed all its subsequent prosperity.

Towards the end of the Fourteenth Century, however, popular uprisings and an ocean of other troubles dealt hardly with the city. The population began to dwindle, the weavers, on whom the prosperity of the town largely depended, began to migrate, and when the student of history takes note of Ypres, say towards the end of the Sixteenth Century, he finds it a little place of not more than 5000 inhabitants.

One of the great events in its history was, of course, the Battle of Courtrai, "the Battle of the Spurs," which was fought under its walls. In that battle, which recorded the first important victory won by infantry since the Battle of Hastings, it was the red-coated contingent

of Ypres which, joined with the men from Bruges and Courtrai, defeated the French under Count Robert of Artois. Ypres, indeed, like so many of the towns in this part of Flanders, has seen its share of fighting. During the Seventeenth Century, it was four times captured by the French; but, many years before the present war, it had ceased to be a place of any military importance, and some thirty years ago its old fortifications were dismantled, the ramparts being converted into boulevards and promenades. In quite recent times, Ypres devoted itself chiefly to the making of Valenciennes lace, although it also carried on a large trade in butter. It is a city of the plains, the wide, sandy Flemish plains; a city, too, of wide streets and old-world buildings, past which the little River Yperlee makes its way to the Yser.

Notes and Comments

THE Parker (Ariz.) Post, of a recent date, publishes, as an official advertisement, an ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Yuma, State of Arizona, defining vehicles and drivers, regulating traffic, and so on, the first section of which reads: "The term 'vehicle' shall apply to a horse being rode or led, and to any conveyance except a baby carriage." Presumably, baby carriages are not being "rode or led" in Yuma County. They are, perhaps, only pushed.

IN THESE days, when the potato has attained to such a remarkable position of international dignity, the recalling, by a recent writer, of William Cobbett's antipathy for the "lazy root, the root of misery," is particularly apt. Cobbett was firmly convinced that the potato and prosperity could not exist side by side, and he quotes, with approval, the opinion of Sir Charles Wolsey that, on the continent, "in whatever proportion the cultivation of potatoes prevails, the working people are wretched." He is indeed constantly girding at the vegetables, and, in his "Rural Rides," recounts noting with satisfaction, in the course of a journey from St. Albans to Chesham, that he did not see "three acres of potatoes in this whole tract of fine country."

"CAN we expect people to be patriotic," asks the Toledo Blade, "when nearly every penny they earn goes into the pockets of food speculators?" And the paper adds: "The Government must take steps to prevent recurrences of orgies of food speculation if for no other reason than that it is more potent to breed disloyalty than the money of Prussian spies." This may not be pleasant reading for a Congress which seems unable to move only when it is shoved, but it may, nevertheless, be wholesome.

IT is complained that the words "morale" and "moral" are used indiscriminately, as possessing identical meaning, in the English press. The Oxford Dictionary has five and a half columns on the word "moral," to which it gives twelve definitions, though some of these are marked obsolete. Probably the confusion arises from the fact that whereas the French people use the word "moral" in speaking of the mental condition of a body of troops, and never "morale," the English language allows of the use of both words in this connection. The Westminster Gazette has never used anything but the word "moral" when speaking of the resisting power of troops, as in "The force investing Mafeking . . . is daily becoming shaken in moral" (March 19, 1900).

THE word "moral" with the meaning of ethics is now rare. Hobbes, in his "Government and Society," says: "For treating of Figures it is called Geometry, of Motion, Physick; and natural right, Morals." Morality is given as the definition of morale, but the difference between the two is much more pronounced in the French language; in fact, indiscriminate use would be an impossibility. Larousse says of "morale" that it is "the science which teaches the rules to be followed in order to do good and avoid evil." The subject is interesting, but requires a philological expert to deal with it.

AMONG the German vessels seized by the United States and turned over to its Navy was the Geier, which has been renamed the Schurz, after Carl Schurz, once a general in the United States Volunteer Service, a United States Senator from Missouri, and a member of the Cabinet. In explanation, it ought to be said that Carl Schurz left Germany, in 1848, to escape conditions in his native country that were not nearly so bad as those existing there now. He had no use for autocracy, even in its incipient stages.

TOO much prominence cannot be given to the appeal of the National Canine Society, issued from London, against the practice of turning dogs adrift as a means of "solving" the question of feeding them. To characterize the casting adrift of a dog as a cruel act is to say only what is true of it. It is also simply cowardly, and there is no place at any time, much less at the present time, for such acts.

TIMES have certainly changed. It seems only yesterday that regiments, even brigades, were required to quell a Ute disturbance. When, the other day, at Ignacio, Col., members of this tribe revolted against submission to the Selective Draft Law, the sheriff summoned a small posse, and settled the matter in a few hours. The Utes have reached the point where they can be reasoned with, and this is a station well advanced on the road to good citizenship.

ACCORDING to some people who profess to be well-informed on the subject, the millers of the United States, with their present machinery equipment, are prepared to turn out whole wheat flour in any desired quantity. Making whole wheat flour means, it is said, simply stopping at the first stage of the grinding. More than that, it is claimed that if the millers refuse to furnish whole wheat flour plentifully or cheaply enough, the housewife can grind the wheat at home. Thus the simple life and the low cost of living may be brought into a happy alliance.